

DEPUTIES ON TRIAL

They Tell the Story of the Killing of

Lucius Williams.

IT WAS A DESPERATE BATTLE

The Old Man Had Sworn To Kill the Officers.

HE REFUSED TO SURRENDER TO THEM

After He Was Mortally Wounded He Declined To Talk To Them—The Case Continued Until Today.

Macon, Ga., May 24.—(Special.)—The United States court room was crowded this morning at 10 o'clock when the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Deputy United States Marshals John Kelly, Bob and Cohen Garrison, charged with the murder of Lucius L. Williams, of Telfair county, commenced before Judge Speer.

Since the arrival of the deputies in Macon on Tuesday morning from Telfair, they have been in the custody of United States Marshal Harrell, but this morning the marshal delivered them over to Sheriff Allgood, of Telfair county. This was a mere form of law, as they had to be in charge of the sheriff before the habeas corpus hearing could properly proceed. Among those present was the wife of John M. Williams, a young woman about sixteen years old. She had her infant in her arms, a very pretty child. John M. Williams is only twenty-one years old and Stephen Williams is about eighteen years. These men, who have been in jail since they were brought to Macon, were in court.

In response to an inquiry of Judge Speer, United States District Attorney Gary stated that he was present in his official capacity by order of United States Attorney General Olney, to represent the deputies. He also answered that there was associated with him in the case Mr. Marion Erwin as the special attorney of the deputies.

Colonel J. W. Preston stated that he represented Sheriff Allgood, of Telfair, and Hon. Tom Eason, of Telfair, was associated with him as the solicitor general of his circuit to represent Sheriff Allgood and the state.

The first witness examined was United States Marshal Harrell, who testified that certain papers that were handed to him by the district attorney were warrants for the arrest of Lucius Williams, John M. Williams, Stephen Williams and others for conspiracy, murder, etc. He related how he, at the head of a posse, went to Telfair, Irwin and other counties to execute the warrants. He arrested some of the parties, but Lucius, John M. and Stephen Williams were not captured at the time. They evaded arrest. Later he gave the warrant to J. M. Kelly for execution, and Bob and Cohen Garrison were arrested to assist him. Since December 29th he has been making continuous efforts to arrest Lucius Williams and his two sons.

Rewards Offered.

He further stated that as an extra inducement for their arrest rewards to the amount of \$500 had been offered for the arrest of the three Williams men. Of this amount \$200 was offered by the United States government for the arrest of Lucius Williams, and he had been authorized by the United States government to offer \$300 for the arrest of John M. Williams, and \$300 for the arrest of Stephen Williams.

In reply to questions from Colonel Preston, Marshal Harrell said that he appointed the Garrisons as deputies to make the arrest because he thought they were in position to locate the men. He never knew that they were deadly enemies of Lucius Williams. He employed the Garrisons for no other reason than that he thought that they would be able to discover the whereabouts of Lucius Williams, as they were his nephews and were well acquainted with localities, etc.

Colonel Preston, who, on his side of the case, is conducting the examination of witnesses, asked the court if Colonel Eason, who is representing the state of Georgia, could ask the witnesses any questions if so desired. The court replied that he could not unless he took the place of Colonel Preston as examining counsel in the case. Colonel Eason, therefore, does not participate in the examination of witnesses.

Mr. L. M. Erwin, deputy United States clerk, was the next witness. He testified simply by reading the warrants.

Did Not Intend To Kill.

Deputy Marshal George White testified that in the early part of last July he went to Telfair to serve a warrant in equity on Lucius Williams. He saw Williams and Williams told him that he and other deputies could serve a thousand such papers and he would pay no attention to them. Later in July he again went to Telfair to serve a rule nisi for injunction on Williams and order to show cause why he should not be detained from trespassing on certain land claimed by Dodge. Williams said to him on this visit:

"I thought I told you not to serve any more papers on me. I told you not to come back here with any more papers. I don't care a d—n about your court papers, and I don't propose to pay a bit of attention to them. I am not going to court, so you had better not come down any more. You or no other deputies shall be serving papers on me. If you come again it will be a question of who can pull the trigger first."

"If you are quicker than I am I will die, but if I am quicker than you are you will die. You shan't arrest me or any of my sons, and if you or any of your deputies attempt it I will kill you and them, and if any of those Dodge people attempt to cut any more timber I will kill them."

MALARIA.

HOW TO KEEP IT OFF.



"I was attacked with malarial fever in the summer of 1882 and '83, and became very much reduced in flesh, and my friends thought I would die. I was induced to try Simmons' Liver Regulator and commenced improving at once. Before taking any more bottles of Regulator I was entirely well of malarial poison and have not had an attack of it since. I had a severe attack of chills, and I gave him a few doses of Regulator, which completely cured him." John T. Chappell, Popular Mount, Va.

I am seventy years old and have but a short time to live anyhow, and I don't care for results. I am not going up to Macon to court, for I would be sent to the penitentiary."

White further stated that he told Williams that the papers had been given to him to serve and he had to do it. Williams replied with an oath and a threat that he and all other deputies had better keep away from him and his sons if they didn't wish to die. Mr. White said that he had a conversation with John M. Williams, and John M. told him that he and his father would never submit to arrest.

Williams Carried a Gun.

Mr. Dave Wells, of Telfair, next testified. He said in substance that he was a cousin of Lucius Williams. He had had several conversations with Lucius Williams and John M. Williams. They told him that the land trouble between them and Dodge was settled; that Mr. John A. Phillips, an agent of Dodge, had been to see them and had arranged to settle the land trouble and would send deeds, etc., to New York; that Phillips said they should go home and lay down their arms and they would not be troubled any further. Williams had met Lucius Williams several times with a gun. On the last Saturday before the Monday of the killing, he saw Lucius and John M. Williams in the road. John M. Williams told him that he understood that the woods were full of deputy marshals and he was going home, put up his arms and stay there. At the time of this conversation he thought John M. Williams had a pistol. Lucius Williams had a gun. Witness testified that about a week before the killing he had a conversation with the Garrisons and they told him that Mr. Kelly had a bench warrant for the arrest of Lucius Williams to take him dead or alive. They had been authorized to assist him to arrest him and they intended to arrest him. Witness testified that he had examined the body of Lucius Williams after he died. He saw a gunshot wound in the right side and a wound in the right jaw. He described the location of the house of John M. Williams, where the shooting occurred, and the premises. He said that he saw a hole through a fence between the house and the cotton house that had been made by a bullet, perhaps a No. 38, which had been fired from the direction of a dwelling toward the cotton house. He testified to seeing a number of bullet holes in the walls of the house and about the windows. A sash was torn to pieces. He also saw a number of bullet holes in the walls on the inside of the house. He picked out one ball and it looked to him like a bullet. He thought the balls in the house came from the direction of the cotton house and from the side toward a field.

John Wells testified that Lucius Williams told him a few days before the killing that he knew that the Garrisons had been deputized as marshals to arrest him and he didn't intend that they should do it.

John Kelly's Testimony.

The next witness was Deputy Marshal John Kelly, who killed Lucius Williams. When he took the stand there was a hum of expectancy and a general movement of interest on the part of the audience, for they knew that the tale of the shooting from the deputy's side would now be told. Mr. Kelly was composed in manner and gave his testimony in a clear voice and in a connected way. He first stated that he spent twenty-six days in Telfair trying to get an opportunity to arrest the Williamses. He determined to bring them to Macon to a close, and he and the two Garrisons and another person took position about a quarter of a mile from the house of John M. Williams. He saw Lucius Williams, John M. and Stephen Williams enter the house with guns on their shoulders. The land was level and the view clear. About 11 o'clock the deputies started toward the house. They crawled a part of the way to keep themselves from being seen from the house. John M. Williams saw the deputies and he and the two Garrisons proceeded to the front of the house, and Bob Garrison and another person came up toward the rear of the house. Kelly and Cohen Garrison took position near a cotton house, about thirty-five yards from the dwelling, and which stood between the dwelling and the cotton house. Kelly saw Lucius Williams and his son, John M. Williams, lying down on the front porch, in the right corner, from where Kelly and Cohen Garrison stood. He saw that the gun in Lucius Williams' was lying by his side. Kelly said to them:

"Gentlemen, get up and consider yourselves my prisoners. I have warrants for your arrest. The youngest of you, Lucius, is partly up and Lucius Williams peered over the top of the banister and had his gun in his hand. 'I said: 'Mr. Williams, put down your gun, and get up and surrender.' He said: 'I am a gentleman and I am not going to surrender to a bunch of niggers.' He then came down the doorway with a bayonet in his arms, and he said: 'Get back in the house, and get back quick.' She ran inside. Williams, in a stooping position, commenced to move away from the front door, with his gun brought up partly to level. I again commanded him to put down the gun and surrender. He made a quick movement toward the door, which was open, stood up straight, leveled his gun and fired. I leveled mine at the same instant. The bullet from his Winchester whistled by my neck. Soon as he fired he jumped into the house. My shot took effect on him, for when he rushed in he was hit in the back of the head. Just before Lucius Williams fired himself fired at each other John M. Williams crawled from the porch and got into the house. I could have killed him, but he had no gun and I didn't wish to do it. Immediately after Lucius Williams fired, I saw one at a window with a gun. I fired, and the lead crashed through the window. I heard something like a piece of lumber fall on the floor. I afterward ascertained that it was the gun of John M. Williams that fell on the floor, and when I examined the gun later I found a bullet hole in the stock of it."

"Soon after I shot through the window I heard shots fired from the rear of the house, where Bob Garrison was. He then ensued for a while. Presently a bullet whizzed right by my ear. This came near taking my life. I looked and caught a glimpse of Lucius Williams near the back corner of the house, in the act of firing. We shot simultaneously. His bullet went wide of its mark, but my lead lodged right at the corner of the house. Soon I espied Lucius Williams crawling under the house toward the edge of the front porch. He did not shoot at him, as I couldn't get a good aim because of the fence pickets that were between me and the house. Soon he fired from around the edge of the house, near the porch, and I did not return the fire, because I couldn't get a good view. I didn't wish to waste my shots. Presently Williams exposed much of his body and I fired, striking him in the left side. Williams also fired as he was falling, and the bullet went up in the air. Williams fell back on the ground and didn't shoot any more. He had fired five times, and I fired four times."

Soon after the old man fell, John M. Williams' wife rushed out of the house and begged us not to shoot any more. She said we had killed the old man, and not to kill her husband. I assured her that I would not hurt her husband and Stephen Williams if she would bring me her guns and pistols, and they would surrender. She brought me three guns and a pistol, including the gun of Lucius Williams, which she took from near him on the ground where he had been lying since being shot. John M. and Stephen Williams then came out of the house and surrendered. I desired to speak to the old man and find out how badly he was shot, but he refused to see me or talk to me. We then took John M. and Stephen Williams, with the guns, and brought them to Macon. Just before leaving, I told the girl at the house to tell Jack Williams that his father was shot. Jack Williams lived about a quarter of a mile away. He came up, however, and the girl started off. I said to him: 'Jack, I have shot your father. I had it to do, and am sorry for it.' He replied: 'I am sorry, too.' He went in the house to see his father, and came out and told me that he was badly shot, and thought he would die."

Didn't Shoot Him While Asleep.

In response to an inquiry from Judge Speer, Kelly swore positively that he did not shoot Williams while he was asleep, or while Williams was lying down on the porch. He said he could have shot and killed Williams while he was lying down, but he didn't care to shoot unless it became necessary in self-defense. He said he didn't care to arrest the Williamses at the house, as he had understood that the Garrisons were to do it. Williams had been quite sick, and if a fight had occurred it might have had a bad effect on her, and to avoid this he had spent about sixteen days trying to catch them in the woods. Kelly described how the Garrisons and he went to Telfair to arrest Lucius Williams and found him sitting in his yard, his gun near by, and captured him before he could reach the gun. Williams resisted, stamped his feet and cursed. He asked Kelly to use his knife, and Kelly said that he didn't wish to kill him if he tried to use his knife. Williams called to some of his relatives to bring him a gun and he would kill Kelly. Kelly stated that he arrested Williams and took him away with him when a number of men with Winchester met them in the road and rescued Williams from him.

On the Cross-Examination by Colonel Preston, Kelly was requested to testify that he was the fourth man with him at the time of the shooting of Lucius Williams, and who had approached to the rear of the house with Bob Garrison, while Kelly and Cohen Garrison came up at the front. Kelly testified that the fourth man was Newt Wells, and he had deputized him to serve as a deputy. The district attorney didn't wish the identity of Wells revealed, but Judge Speer said it was admissible, and Kelly then told the name—Newt Wells. Cohen Garrison three times and Bob Garrison said he shot six times and Newt Wells three times, making a total of sixteen shots. Kelly said each of his shells was loaded with twenty buckshot, which would make eighty shots that he fired. Kelly said he didn't wish to shoot Williams, tried to prevent it, endeavored to reason with him, but to no purpose. He said it was necessary to shoot him. He stated that the Williamses' Winchester was brought to him after the shooting they were loaded with cartridges. Kelly said that Cohen and Bob Garrison came up to him and he told them (Wells) that he understood Kelly and the Garrisons were hunting him, but that they should never arrest him, and that they would rather put their heads in a noose than come near him. Kelly said that he testified that some months ago when he went to serve an attachment for contempt on Williams that Williams said he was not coming to court because the court didn't wish to arrest him. He said that he didn't desire him on account of the assassination of Captain John C. Forsyth, for which Luther A. Hall et al. is now serving in the penitentiary.

Court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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She Told Her Sweetheart To Marry the Other Woman.

HE DOES IT AND THEN ELOPES

The Unmarried One Who Is with Him Is Worth \$30,000—Alabama News.

Mobile, Ala., May 24.—(Special.)—A spicy bit of gossip today was the sudden disappearance of Miss Josephine Maloney, an orphan girl who came into possession of a fortune of \$30,000 two years ago by the death of her father. Coupled with her sudden departure from Mobile came the announcement that Robert E. Rain, a fireman on the Mobile electric line, had also left the city. The two have been lovers for some months and it was understood that they were to be married.

A week ago Rain was arrested on a serious charge and compromised matters by marrying a well-known young lady. His first love stuck to him, however, and brought flowers, fruit and cake to the jail where her affianced was held. She advised him to marry the girl and said that it would make no difference to her. The couple are reported to have boarded the Louisville and Nashville train yesterday morning for Houston, Tex., to attend the confederate veterans' reunion.

ROBINSON'S CASE CONTINUED.

Some of the Specifications quashed. Others are Sustained.

Montgomery, Ala., May 24.—(Special.)—The decision of the supreme court today in the Robinson impeachment case was a combination of victory and defeat to both sides. The complaint had three charges, habitual drunkenness, willful neglect of duty and incompetency. The defense, through Judge Chilton, of this city, moved to strike out the three grounds of complaint and to quash the fifth specification, which was a second charge. The state then amended by striking out the entire third charge and two specifications of the second. The case was thus submitted. The court overruled the motion to quash the whole information, but sustained it as to eleven of the thirteen remaining specifications in the second count. The state again asked to amend and the case was continued over until Monday week. Judge Robinson is the probate judge of Lee county and is the populist who is contesting for General Harrison's seat in congress. The case is exciting great interest.

TO THE JURY TODAY.

Argument is Finished in the Trial of Young Burton.

Jacksonville, Ala., May 24.—(Special.)—Argument in the famous Joe Burton trial closed today. Judge Brewer will charge the jury tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Solicitor Wilson opened the argument yesterday for the state and D. D. McLeod for the defense, speaking about two and a half hours respectively. Today F. J. Martin closed the argument for the defense. Colonel J. B. Merrill addressed the jury for more than two hours, closing the state's argument. It was expected that the case would go to the jury today, but Judge Brewer adjourned court at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to allow the attorneys to agree on the charge. There is much speculation as to what the verdict of the jury will be. The chain of circumstantial evidence is strong and the state has acquitted, it will be on account of his youth and that some one else could have committed the murder, notwithstanding the fact that all the evidence points to his will be the twelfth and probably the last suit. His mother, broken in health, on account of the terrible mental strain, returned to Edwardsville today. Tomorrow will be the twelfth and probably the last day.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Mangled Remains of a Federal Court Witness Found in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., May 24.—(Special.)—A death which may develop something sensational occurred here this morning. Some train hands found the mangled remains of B. A. Hicks, of Henry county, under the wheels of a box car near the Louisville and Nashville freight depot. It was concluded the man had met an accidental death, and he was buried without an inquest.

Later, however, it developed that Hicks was a witness for the United States in a number of illicit distilling cases near trial in the United States court here, and a suspicion has been aroused that he was foully dealt with. He stated yesterday that an account of being an informer, his life had frequently been threatened by Henry county distillers. The matter is being investigated. Hicks was unmarried.

WORK AGAINST LIQUOR LICENSING.

An Amendment to the Temperance Committee Adopted.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.—The eighth day's session of the general assembly of the Northern Presbytery began at the usual hour. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the proposition to raise a million dollars for a reunion of the assembly to wipe out the debts of the benevolent boards.

The report of the standing committee on temperance was read. One resolution declared that in order to secure more effective representative legislation there should be increased endeavor to secure election and appointment to official position men of clean hands and pure hearts, who have not lifted up their souls into vanity nor sworn deceitfully, and approved efforts to prevent the appointment of men of known temperate habits to official positions under national, state or municipal authority.

An amendment calling upon all voters of the Presbyterian church to work against licensing places for the sale of intoxicating liquors was adopted by the assembly committee. The amended resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

REV. MR. GREER DEPOSED.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly Sustain the Texas Presbytery.

Dallas, Tex., May 24.—The assembly spent the afternoon in discussing the education committee's report and the report on the Sabbath. Rev. T. M. Richardson, D. D., was re-elected to the assembly for the final vote. Dr. Lupton's name having been withdrawn. The vote stood 72 to 61 between Richardson and McIlwaine. The Sabbath report was amended and adopted. The assembly spent the evening in the discussion of the report of the judicial commission appointed to consider the appeal of the presbytery of western Texas. The presbytery had deposed Rev. B. D. D. Greer from the ministry because of heresy. The commission sustained the action of the presbytery.

A motion to recommit the report with instructions to make the report more complete was lost by a vote of 43 to 32.

After the discussion the assembly adjourned until tomorrow morning with the matter still pending.

Labor Paper Suspended.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 24.—The Labor Advocate suspended yesterday, after a precarious existence of two years. It was started by L. W. Rodgers, the prominent American Railway Union man, on money furnished by Eugene V. Debs, who now

holds chattel mortgages of \$300 on the plant. It is probable that the paper will be run as a free silver organ, under the title of The Silver Dollar.

SOMETHING NEW IN BIKES.

The Hired Man Takes the Family Out for a Spin.

New York, May 24.—(Special.)—A novelty in bicycles appeared on the boulevard today. It was a three-wheeler, one in front and two behind, carrying a phaeton-like body, which tapered like a fashionable shoe, just under the saddle provided for the muscular power provider. Beneath the canopy over the hind wheels the complaisant owner and his wife—or, perhaps, his best girl—sat as comfortably as in a coupe. The hired man on the cycle-rigged forepart was clad in wheeling livery and with apparent ease furnished the motive power. Cog chains on either side of the bike proper carried it to the rear hubs of the wheels behind, and on the level a speed sufficient to keep ahead of ordinary vehicles was attained. It was a genuine cycle carriage, and was enjoyed by all, excepting, perhaps, the big fellow who waded the forward pedals. Another novelty in the same line is shown by a Harlem laundry. Attached to all its cycles is a light box on wheels, which is connected behind, the door being within easy reach of the wheelman. Washing is delivered and collected expeditiously with these running rigs. If the designers keep on blooded horses will eventually lead the life of a pet poodle.

Experts in such matters now say that \$5,000,000 represents the cash now being expended on the new buildings under way or contracted for in this city to date. If the tollers are not all spendthrifts next winter will not seem so cold as the last one, even if it's full of blizzards.

During a talk yesterday on the business improvement campaign, Depew said that his choice for the republican nomination for president in 1896 was Governor Levi P. Morton, although he regards General Harrison the one who has the greatest strength at present.

My candidate for 1896 is Governor Morton. Despite that, I will say that I believe that General Harrison will be a candidate in the convention when it will be unusually hard to beat. At present he is, perhaps, the strongest candidate. Mr. Harrison has the prestige of having been at the executive helm of the country in the era of its greatest prosperity. He is conservative, patriotic and able, and he stands prominently before the country on his record.

About the same time that Mr. Depew made this statement he good-humoredly referred to the fact that by a postal note contest carried on by a local paper, he himself had yesterday been declared the choice of the people of New York for the republican nomination for the presidency.

"I see it stated that Mr. Hill is the democratic choice. I do not think that this settles the question for either Mr. Hill or myself. It is all right, however, I did not know that the coupon contest was taking place until a few days ago, when some one wrote to me to explore the opinion of my friends. He said that he had been doing all he could, and it was time for me to stir myself."

HEIKES LEADS.

He Made the Highest Average in the Shoot at Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 24.—(Special.)—After five days of solid shooting the tournament of the Knoxville Gun Club closed today. Only one day were the conditions favorable, which prevented large scores being made by any of the shooters. The crack shots who won averages carry off from \$500 to \$800 each, the other portion of the \$1,500 being divided up among the lighter men. The shoot is pronounced by the men as being the most successful one ever given in the United States.

For the last two days it has been quite evident that there would be a hard fight for the best general average. When the general averages of the five days were added up at the close of the day's shoot today the following winners were announced: Heikes first, McMurry second, Glover third, Ruble fourth. Budd and Leroy tied for fifth place. In the last day's shoot McMurry and D. A. Upton tied for sixth place, making 155 each. Heikes 170; N. Morey second, with 154; Stewart and Baker third, with 152 each; Young and Budd fourth, with 151 each; Bartlett, Heikes, Jenks, Redwing and Leroy fifth, with 150 each.

A RUSH FOR MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Applying the Anti-Polygamy Law to Negroes in Washington.

Washington, May 24.—A practical application to Washington city of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, originally designed by its framers to apply only to Utah, has resulted in numerous arrests of colored people here for the violation of its provisions. Persons were simply carrying on the methods which originated in the slaveholding period, when legally celebrated and recorded marriages between negroes were all unknown. Some of the most desirable real estate in Washington, in fact, is held by the white house, is colored as to title by conditions rising out of the order of things above described—the property being in the hands of colored people, who are unable to say whether their fathers and mothers were married according to forms of law or not. A recently inaugurated crusade against persons living in this legally unrecognized condition has resulted in great increase in the demand for marriage licenses, the highest record in any one day being 129. It has also brought cases before the courts and this afternoon a test indictment was found by the grand jury to bring in an issue the question whether the Utah anti-polygamy law applies to the District of Columbia and to all other territories of the United States, including, of course, the Indian reservations.

THREATENED LYING IN ILLINOIS

Two Men Assault Young Ladies—The Jail Heavily Guarded.

Danville, Ill., May 24.—A lynching is talked of as a result of an attack upon two young ladies in this city Wednesday night. Shortly before 8 o'clock Misses Laura Barnett and Lillian Draper were walking across the Vermillion river bridge, within two blocks of the heart of the city, they were attacked by John Hall, Jr., and William Rice. Miss Draper managed to escape, but Miss Barnett was knocked down and carried by the ruffians into a neighboring field. John Downs, who attempted to go to the assistance of the two young women, was badly beaten by the two men. Miss Barnett was not freed until after 10 o'clock. She was unconscious and badly bruised. Hall and Rice were arrested yesterday and bound over to the grand jury. There is much excitement and the jail is heavily guarded.

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A TIME FOR FLIERS.

Speculation Is Very Active in Nearly Every Field.

ONE RESULT OF MONEY LYING IDLE

The Damage to Wheat Is Not Estimated To Be Very Heavy by the Commercial Agencies.

New York, May 24.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The moderate reaction in the stock market last week and this week, caused primarily by repeated frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops, and other side of the coin, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. Our special telegraphic advices furnish the most striking evidence of a broadening of demand for wheat and other grain. The most striking data, telegraphed this morning, are the most bullish made public since the upward turn began on or about March 1st.

"No one of the larger grain states confirms the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn which the exchanges have abounded and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it as currently reported. The most bullish feature of the wheat situation lies in the announcement of restriction of Argentine and Russian exports, reduced export ability of nearly all leading producers, and shorter supplies of importing countries. Few believe wheat has touched its highest point on this wave, although 25 cents per bushel above the lowest since the panic of 1893.

"Woolen manufacturers are working on old orders and some refuse to stock up with material, as prices at the interior are above a parity with those at the seaboard. Western views are that manufacturers may be short of supplies to meet all contracts. Relatively the greatest improvement in demand and prices centers about Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit and Milwaukee, in the west, and Memphis and Galveston at the south."

Dun & Co.'s Review.

R. C. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"If wheat has been so greatly injured by the frosts and frosts in May that the sudden rise of 12 cents in the price of wheat, the calamity will affect all business prospects. The markets do not believe it, for stocks do not collapse, iron, leather and hides still rise, and no holders of wheat would sell at 80 cents a lower price than had been known in the season for many years prior to 1893. If current reports were credited. Some injury has undoubtedly been sustained, but our own dispatches do not show that it is really serious. The temper is to buy regardless of visible requirements, in the faith that prices are sure to rise. Wild excitement in wheat, with sales in one day at Chicago alone of 300,000 bushels, about three times the wheat there is in the country, and a renewed frenzy in cotton, with sales in three days exceeding the whole visible stock in America, followed the furious rise in stocks, in oil, and in hides, and leather. Exchanges include enormous speculative transactions, and for the month are 25.5 per cent larger than last year, but 6.9 per cent less than in 1893, with many banks failing, a sudden fall began. It is not entirely encouraging that idle money still comes higher in large amounts from the west, while the demand for commercial loans is rather short.

"The iron industry distinctly gains and the improvement is no longer confined to prices of materials. Better wages at and prices must rise, and there have been larger sales of finished products, with about \$1 per ton bar prices for structural forms and steel bars, while bessemer pig has risen to \$12.50 at Pittsburgh and gray iron to \$10. The Thomas Company has advanced its anthracite pig 50 cents, and higher freight make southern cost more at the east. Sales of rails to May 1st were 42,000 tons and deliveries 20,000, both larger than last year. No work is combining, and a coke pool is expected to raise prices soon. Pittsburgh bank note withdrawals for pay rolls in the past month of \$2,383,388 against \$1,853,818 last year by the same bank, making 155 per cent increase. Freight and express charges for cars, 5,000 cars more than in the whole year of 1894, but in 1892 and previous years the output was over \$3,000,000 of goods.

"Purchases of dry goods, in the belief that the prices will rise, have kept textile mills fairly busy, but the demand for cottons seems slack. On the whole and print cloths are a sixteenth weaker. There is no improvement in demand for woolsens, and prices do not abate.

"Falloos this week have been 207 in the United States against 183 last year and 23 in Canada against 28 last year."

WILDE IS WEAK

And Was Allowed to Sit While Testifying.

London, May 24.—Upon the resumption of the trial of Oscar Wilde today, Sir Frank Lockwood, solicitor general, made application to the judge for the reinstatement in the case of the evidence in regard to the testimony of the defendant, Mr. Wilde, who was called to the stand yesterday. The court refused to grant the application. Sir Edward Clark then opened the case for the defense. He complained of the unjust manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, and declared that the demand of this, the defendant could answer to only the remnant of the charges.

Wilde was then called to the stand and repeated the testimony he gave in the previous trial. Wilde is physically weak, and was allowed to sit while testifying. Wilde's testimony brought out nothing new. Sir Frank Lockwood, throughout the cross examination, carefully avoided giving the defendant any opening for a literary speech.

A STRING OF WILD CARS

Dash Down the Slope at Pratt Mines.

One Man Killed.

Birmingham, Ala., May 24.—Down a slope to destruction ran a string of loaded cars at Pratt mines this morning. It seems that this string of cars was at the top of the slope, and that by some mishap they broke away from their fastenings. Then there was nothing to stop them, and they dashed down the steep slope at lightning speed. William Fields, a negro driver, Neal Brady and two mules were on the track in front of the cars. The mules and the negro driver were hurled to death, while Brady was probably fatally injured.

As it happened the men were just going to work and these were the only persons on the shaft at the time, for if there had been any others the chances are they would have shared the fate, for being in front of the cars meant nothing short of death.

At last accounts Brady was not dead, but he is probably fatally wounded.

EXCITEMENT AT SHANGHAI

Caused by a Report That Russians Have Occupied Kirm.

London, May 24.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says: "Great excitement was caused by a report that the Russians had occupied Kirm, Manchuria, thus cutting off the retreat of a large force of Japanese troops."

Russia Negotiating with Japan.

New York, May 24.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from St. Petersburg, says:

In addition to the approaching settlement of the question respecting the leaving of the Liao-Tung peninsula. The Russian government is now engaged in completing

negotiations directed toward the further guaranteeing of Russian interests in the far east. The negotiations take the form of overtures to Japan, made with the view of bringing about an early evacuation of Corea by the Japanese."

VICTORIA IS SEVENTY-SIX.

Sir Henry Irving, Bart., Can Now Play to Big Houses.

London, May 24.—The queen's birthday was celebrated today in the usual manner. The weather was clear and the sun bright. All of the public buildings were decorated with flags, etc. The anniversary will be celebrated officially tomorrow, when the ministers will give their customary dinners. The prince of Wales will attend the dinner to be given by Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery dined with the queen Thursday evening, slept at Windsor Thursday night, and was given an audience with her majesty Friday morning. The queen approved the list of birthday honors submitted to her by the premier.

Among those knighted by the queen are: Henry Irving, the actor; Walter Besant, the author; Dr. W. H. Kingston, of Montreal; Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent. The Rt. Hon. Baron Playfair, of St. Andrews, and the Rt. Hon. James Stansfield, members of the house of commons for Halifax, were created knights of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Close of the Reichstag.

Berlin, May 24.—The session of the reichstag was closed at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. Chancellor Hohenzollern read the imperial message bringing the sitting to an end. President Baron Buel von Berenberg called for three cheers for the emperor, which were given, the socialist members having previously left the chamber.

THE PRINCE OF BALLINGARRY.

Being the Story of a Small Boy Who Was Trying to Get to Ireland.

London, England, was ablaze with pitiless, stone-splitting summer sun. From Park Row to Wall street, comparatively few persons paced those usually crowded pavements. Near the tall Western Union building stood a stalwart, forthright, whereon the regulation helmet had left a deep red mark.

"Shure, and 'tis hot as a Ballingarry turf-fire in the middle of July," grumbled the big guardian of the peace, with a grin. He was an Irishman, and it is only an Irishman who can grumble so good humoredly. Even as he spoke his wandering gaze was arrested by the appearance on the scene of a small boy. Indeed the specimen of the tiny boy was very small indeed, and, moreover, displayed every evidence of being "lost." He strolled wondrously along the sidewalk, stopping whenever he met a passerby as though with intent to ask him the way to the police station, and no attention, and hurried onward, eager to escape from the heat and glare.

Clearly the child was no beggar; for, although his clothes were shabby, they were distinctly neat. He had a small, round, policeman's hat, that worthy helmeted him with a "Sa-a-y, Johnnie! Where are ye going?"

The boy looked up doubtfully. "I beg your pardon," he said, with a plaintive smile. "My name is not Johnnie. Can you tell me the shortest way to Ireland?"

The policeman gasped. "To Ireland?" repeated he. "Don't you 'try to make fun of me, young feller."

"I am not making fun," said the boy. "I wish to know the shortest way to Ireland."

By the look on the policeman's face it was easy to see that he accounted the little fellow an idiot. "To Ireland, eh?" he said in a softer tone. "Shure, the way lies over the sea, my lad."

"Is the sea wider than the East river?" questioned the boy.

"Thousands of miles wider—thousands and thousands of miles."

"But there is a bridge?"

The policeman smiled. "Faith, and there is not," he said. "If there was 'tis myself would cross it mighty often."

"No bridge?" exclaimed the boy in dismay. "Then how am I going to get there?"

Resuming his helmet, the policeman turned his new acquaintance into the shade of a doorway. "Whereabouts in Ireland do you want to go?" he asked.

"To Ballingarry," was the ready answer.

"Ballingarry? Well, may I die hungry if that's not my own native place," said the policeman. "What is your name, little man?"

"I am the prince of Ballingarry."

"The prince of—! Holy mother! Shure the kid is stark, staring crazy!"

With grave dignity the urban continued: "My name is Fergus O'Gara, prince of Ballingarry."

Once more the peace preserver's helmet once more as he stared at his informant.

"O'Gara?" he spluttered. "Why, child, 'tis a good sixty years since there was an O'Gara heard of in Ballingarry. They were the real old stock, but they went to the mischief with wine and blooded horses. That was sixty years ago. And since, too? 'Tis hundreds of years, avick, since the O'Gara's were princes of Ballingarry."

"You are mistaken, sir," said the boy proudly. "My grandfather who left me to go to heaven only yesterday was Lord O'Gara, prince of Ballingarry. My father died long ago, and I am now the prince of Ballingarry. Will you please tell me the way to go to Ireland?"

The policeman said no more, but he did considerably thinking. To his mind the stray boy was assuredly insane. Being himself from the district of Ballingarry he knew the history of the O'Gara's by

heart. In the old half-mythical days, before the English came to Ireland, they were great lords and princes. Subsequently they dwindled down into mere petty squires until sixty years before their debts and the landed estate could have driven them out of Ireland altogether. It was possible that this boy to be a genuine O'Gara, but his talk about princes and the like was utter moonshine. On the whole the best thing would be to bring him around to the police station and consult the sergeant.

Accordingly he held out a huge hand to the claimant of princely honors, and with scarcely a word, led him to the neighboring station. On the way the boy began to show signs of intense fatigue. His hand trembled and he complained of headache. Matt, the little "Prince of Ballingarry," these articles were the means of attracting two widely different persons to the police station.

The first of the two was a fat, red-faced Irish woman, who announced herself, amid floods of tears, to be the boy's nurse and foster-mother. The other was no less an individual than Mr. Roger Harkness, the famous multi-millionaire. Mr. Harkness said never a word to explain his presence, but Mrs. Mullalley—for that was her name—discussed with exceeding great volubility upon her "poor" baby. From her involved statements it was gathered that little Fergus O'Gara, an orphan, had been brought up in seclusion by his aged grandfather. The latter had lost his estate in Ireland, and sought refuge in America. Poverty and disappointment caused his mind to wander, until he became possessed of the idea that he had re-established the pristine glories of the O'Gara family and was once more "Prince of Ballingarry." Poor little Fergus was trained in this wild belief by his mad ancestor; and, when the old Roderick O'Gara had died two days before, his last words were a command to his grandson that he should hasten back to Ireland and assume the title and power which were his.

"That's a mighty fine story," dryly remarked the sergeant of police, "but what's going to be done with the boy?"

"I'll take him," replied Mrs. Mullalley, "and 'tis glad I'll be."

"Pardon me," interjected the hitherto silent Mr. Roger Harkness. "I think, madam, I can suggest a better plan. Suppose the child goes with me. You see, last year, while traveling in Ireland, I saw the old castle of Ballingarry where this boy's ancestors lived, and taking a fancy to the place, I bought it and had it restored. When I read that newspaper story this morning, it struck me that it might prove a means to restore the O'Gara family as well as their stronghold. The boy has no living relatives? No! That is good. I shall make immediate application for his guardianship."

As Mr. Harkness left the station the sergeant casually observed: "Well, every one knows that old Harkness is a crank, but this is the freest thing he has ever done with his money."

Some months later a neat barouche whirled two travelers along the hilly road which led from the railway station of Ballingarry in the kingdom of Ireland, towards where the gray castle of the O'Gara's rested by the roadside. The driver was Roger Harkness and his protégé, little Fergus O'Gara. Through a gorgeous delicacy, not unmixed with a touch

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"That's a mighty fine story," dryly remarked the sergeant of police, "but what's going to be done with the boy?"

"I'll take him," replied Mrs. Mullalley, "and 'tis glad I'll be."

"Pardon me," interjected the hitherto silent Mr. Roger Harkness. "I think, madam, I can suggest a better plan. Suppose the child goes with me. You see, last year, while traveling in Ireland, I saw the old castle of Ballingarry where this boy's ancestors lived, and taking a fancy to the place, I bought it and had it restored. When I read that newspaper story this morning, it struck me that it might prove a means to restore the O'Gara family as well as their stronghold. The boy has no living relatives? No! That is good. I shall make immediate application for his guardianship."

As Mr. Harkness left the station the sergeant casually observed: "Well, every one knows that old Harkness is a crank, but this is the freest thing he has ever done with his money."

Some months later a neat barouche whirled two travelers along the hilly road which led from the railway station of Ballingarry in the kingdom of Ireland, towards where the gray castle of the O'Gara's rested by the roadside. The driver was Roger Harkness and his protégé, little Fergus O'Gara. Through a gorgeous delicacy, not unmixed with a touch

heart. In the old half-mythical days, before the English came to Ireland, they were great lords and princes. Subsequently they dwindled down into mere petty squires until sixty years before their debts and the landed estate could have driven them out of Ireland altogether. It was possible that this boy to be a genuine O'Gara, but his talk about princes and the like was utter moonshine. On the whole the best thing would be to bring him around to the police station and consult the sergeant.

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HONORS FOR THE YEAR

The Names of Those Who Have Carried
Of the Scholastic Plums.

GETTING READY FOR GRADUATION

The Closing Exercises of the Girls'
High School at the Grand.

PRECEDED BY THE ALUMNAE RECEPTION

The Work of the Boys' High School—The
Commencement Season Is Only
Two Weeks Off.

The honors for the year in the Boys' and Girls' High schools have been announced. It was necessary to name the honor graduates before the meeting of the board of education last Thursday afternoon.

At this meeting the names of those who had completed the year's work with honor in their respective classes were read.

In the graduating class of the Boys' High school, composed of thirty-six boys, promising young students, the first honor is carried off by Mr. J. Edward McGuire.

Mr. Hugh Brown, who has made a splendid record during the year, bears off the second honor.

Under the rules adopted by the board of education, no two members of the class can share either the first or second honor.

The least fractional difference between two men, however slight the shade of divergence, necessitates a distinct classification.

Each man, therefore, enjoys the distinction conferred him by his class honor undivided.

Among the Girls.

In the Girls' High school the honors have been awarded as follows:

Literary department, first honor, Miss Emma Lou Garrett.

Second honor, Miss Mal Giles.

Business department, first honor, Miss Beulah Liebman.

Second honor, Miss Isabel Fitch.

The graduating class is a very large one, and the young ladies composing it are among the loveliest that ever graduated from that institution.

Miss Nettie Sergeant, the principal of the school, is proud of the records made by the honor girls of the graduating class this year.

The work of the year has been extremely difficult and thorough, and the honors awarded to the young ladies are not only well earned, but may be fairly considered as a proof of the exceptional attainments of the class.

Exercises of Graduation.

The graduating exercises of the Girls' High school will occur at the Grand opera house on the evening of June 7th, next.

Sixty-two young ladies, clad in delicate white robes of immaculate purity, will receive their diplomas from the board of education.

Miss Sargeant is preparing to give the public a unique surprise, in the nature of one of the most original and beautiful commencement programs ever rendered in this city.

This is saying much in praise of the forthcoming entertainment, for its predecessors have all been gems of loveliness.

The graduating exercises never fail to test the full seating capacity of the opera house, and hundreds each year are compelled to stand.

On Wednesday morning immediately preceding the exercises of graduation the annual meeting of the Mallon Society will be held in Browning hall, at 11 o'clock.

Interesting exercises have been arranged for this occasion, and these will consist of musical selections, essays and recitation.

The society was never enriched with a greater variety of talent than at present, and a delightful program is insured.

The alumnae reception on Monday evening of commencement week will in all likelihood be one of the most brilliant social events of the summer.

This will occur in Browning hall, and that beautiful and spacious apartment will be tastefully trimmed and decorated for the occasion.

The members of the Alumnae Society have already commenced to make extensive preparations for this social event, and the earnestness of their efforts in this direction pledges that all former gatherings of the alumnae will be surpassed.

At this reception the name of the young lady who wins the scholarship prize will be announced.

A lively contest for the prize has been in progress since the beginning of the year, and hundreds of people in Atlanta are eagerly anticipating the result.

Thirty-Six Boys.

The graduating class of the Boys' High school is a very large one this year.

Thirty-six diplomas will be awarded on

the evening of June 6th, and thirty-six bright, manly young faces will describe an arc of smiles of that occasion.

Professor W. M. Slaton, the principal of the school, has labored earnestly during the year to fully equip the members of the class for graduation, and he freely admits that the course of study has been a severe taxation upon the boys.

"The curriculum," said he, "has been heavier than at any other time. More original work in geometry has been done than ever before."

The boys have shown unusual mathematical ability, especially the two honor boys.

The class has also done good work in the classics and the sciences. The work has been such as to give them a splendid education, even if they never go off to college.

As a matter of fact, a majority of the class will go to college.

Professor Slaton has taken a great deal of interest in the work of the literary societies, and the exercises during the year have shown great progress in debate and oratory.

The discipline has been thorough, and the experience highly improving and beneficial.

Professor Slaton has organized a class in parliamentary law, and has devoted several hours to the class after the close of the day's work.

Quite a number of distinguished visitors have favored the school during the year, among them Dr. W. H. Payne, chancellor Nashville university; Dr. A. J. Rickoff, for fifteen years superintendent of public schools in Cleveland, O.; Hon. Clark Howell, Mayor of New York; Hon. J. P. O'Neill and many others.

The work of Professor Slaton deserves the recognition of all who are interested in the public schools of Atlanta. The manner in which he has succeeded will be distinctly shown at the approaching exercises.

In the Grammar Schools.

The pupils of the grammar schools are now in the midst of their final examinations.

These will be concluded next week, and then the scholars will begin.

The schools have all made excellent records during the year, and the closing exercises will be bright, original and interesting.

THE SCHOOL CLOSED.

Brilliant Exercises at Mrs. Prather's School Thursday Evening.

On the brilliant commencement occasion of Mrs. Prather's school last Thursday evening no one won more hearty and generous applause than the beautiful valedictorian, Miss Lillian Barrow.

Repeating, as she does, the highest type of brunette loveliness, her high bred face and graceful figure in perfect harmony, the audience seemed filled with pleasurable anticipation as soon as she rose to read her essay.

This compact little composition, showing the most careful research, delighted them with its bright thoughts and distinct delivery, but when she closed with her charming translation and musical Latin recitation of Horace's "Ode to the Fountain of Bandusia," their applause broke forth with redoubled energy.

Miss Barrow's refined treatment of her subject, "Consecrated Fountains," and her finished rendition of the difficult role of Mimi, O'Connell in the French play, were a fitting close to the fair record she has made each year of her school life in this native city.

Graduating at sixteen, she has accomplished in three years the full college course in Latin, English and mathematics, and in the Ivy Street Grammar school, where her little feet first touched the lowest rung of the ladder of knowledge, she is remembered by classmates and teachers as an honor pupil in every grade.

But her fairest record is that her rivals have always been her warmest friends, and that although receiving the class pin of '95 for the highest scholarship in her school, they have crowned her with the laurels of affection and decorated their stage with lilies in her honor.

The recitation by Miss Ida Richmond was another brilliant feature of the evening.

Miss Richmond is a young lady of rare histrionic talent and her voice is one of marvellous purity and flexibility.

It is doubtful if a more superb recitation has ever been rendered in this city and this gifted young lady has a brilliant future before her.

Postponed Auction Sale.

The Pryor street building and stores next to the old post office, postponed until Monday, May 27th, at 11 a. m., on account of rain. Sam'l W. Goode & Co. may 25, 3t.

DR. JONES TO THE VETERANS.

He Will Preach the Annual Sermon Tomorrow Afternoon.

Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia, will preach the annual sermon to the confederate veterans of this city tomorrow afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association.

No man in the south is more loyal to the memories of the dead confederate soldiers than Dr. Jones, and as one of the greatest surviving chaplains of the confederacy he is known and honored all over the south.

Hundreds will gather to hear him tomorrow afternoon, and as an orator Dr. Jones has no superior in the southern pulpits, and when it comes to making a speech or delivering a sermon to old soldiers he is all enthusiasm.

A special invitation is extended to every old veteran in the city.

MUST HAVE HOTELS

There Are Not Sufficient Accommodations
for Exposition Visitors.

CHAIRMAN ADAIR TALKS TO THE POINT

The Demand for Rooms and Houses Is
Greater Than the Supply—There Are
No Vacant Houses.

"Atlanta will not have sufficient accommodations for the visitors that are coming to the Cotton States and International exposition unless something is done promptly," said Chairman Forest Adair, of the committee on public comfort, last night.

"There is no use for us to attempt to hide this fact from the public, because any one that is aware of the magnitude of the exposition will, after a moment's consideration, see it as plainly as the noonday sun."

"Take this week, for an instance, and look at the hotels and see how they have been crowded. The two conventions that have been in session here this week have packed the hotels and many private boarding houses."

"Now, unless something is done before the exposition opens we will be in a bad fix to entertain people when it does. The people are coming, and coming, too, in large numbers, but where are we going to put them? It is a puzzle to me. As a matter of course it would seem to many people as if such a report as this going abroad would hurt Atlanta and the exposition. This is just what I am striving to avoid if I have the power to do so."

A Convention Frightened Away.

Several months ago the association of Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings announced that it would hold its annual convention here in October. Thinking that there might be some difficulty in procuring hotel accommodations at that time, the secretary wrote to the leading hotels here to make arrangements for the delegates.

He failed to get favorable replies from any of them, and after considerable correspondence the executive committee of the association decided to change the place of meeting from Atlanta to New Orleans.

Mr. Adair heard of this and wrote the secretary asking exactly why the change had been made. He received in reply a letter stating that every member of the association was anxious to visit Atlanta, but that hotel accommodations could not be secured in advance and that there was no encouragement for them to come. That fact alone had caused the change.

"Come, We Will Care for You."

When Mr. Adair received this letter he determined to bring that convention to Atlanta, and to see, too, that every delegate was cared for and made comfortable during his stay.

He wrote to the secretary and pledged him his word that if the convention would meet in Atlanta first-class hotel accommodations would be provided.

"You shall have a place in which to hold your convention," he wrote, "if we have to throw open to you the doors of our churches."

After receiving this reassuring letter, a second change was made, and Atlanta will have the convention.

There Are No Vacant Houses.

Chairman Adair has made a study of the situation, a close study, and is thoroughly posted as to the number of vacant houses in the city, and of the number that are being built.

"There are actually no vacant houses in the city," he said, "and there are few being built. When I say there are no vacant houses, I refer to the first-class ones. There are, of course, a few of this class of houses vacant, but they do not stay that way long enough to count and are being rented by Atlanta people."

The City Is Fast Filling Up.

"The city," continued Mr. Adair, "is fast filling up with strangers. They have come here because they are interested in the exposition. The people must have some place to stay, and from the way they are coming in now, they will take all the vacant houses and rooms before any of the visitors arrive."

"I have now letters here from a large number of people that are to be here in a short time. They all want apartments engaged for them in advance, but as yet I have not been able to find places for them. Right now I want ten furnished rooms, or a furnished house that has that many rooms for ten gentlemen that are to be engaged on the government exhibit. I have not been able to do this."

The House-to-House Canvass.

Several days ago Mr. H. G. Saunders, the publisher of the city directory and secretary of the chamber of commerce, set a corps of men to work on a house-to-house canvass, to ascertain how many visitors could be accommodated at the private residences during the exposition. The men placed on the work have completed the canvass, but the work has not yet been completed. Mr. Saunders will make a report to the exposition authorities. The canvassing was done thoroughly, in fact, so thoroughly that even the governor's mansion was visited.

Every house on Peachtree street was visited and the energetic canvasser went to the home of the governor in his hunt for homes where the weary exposition visitor might find a place to rest.

A number of letters received every day at the exposition headquarters, asking that accommodations be secured for parties that have been formed for the purpose of visiting Atlanta, is surprisingly large, and the question of where to put the people is really a serious one.

Apologizes to the Chief.

George Taylor Makes His Statement Before the Evening Watch.

Yesterday afternoon Supernumerary George Taylor apologized to Chief Connolly in the presence of the evening watch for saying that the chief made him tired.

And the statement was made was satisfactory and was accepted by the chief. Some ten days ago Mr. Taylor made a remark in the presence of the officers that reflected upon his superior officers. The matter was reported to the chief and it was laid at last night's meeting of the board of police commissioners.

They decided that Taylor should apologize for what he had said, as this action was necessary to maintain the proper discipline among the men. In the meantime Taylor was suspended from duty to await the decision of the board.

Yesterday afternoon Taylor made his statement to the chief before the evening watch. He said in substance that the remarks he made were not the result of any desire on his part to reflect upon his superiors. He had no idea that he was doing anything wrong and was only glad to right the matter. He thought that he had been treated unfairly, but later developments showed that he had been misinformed upon the subject in question and he was very sorry for what he had said upon the impulse of the moment.

His apology was accepted and he was reinstated and will perform his duties as heretofore.

The men were cautioned not to criticize or censure their superiors, but to prefer charges if any complaints were to be made.

PACKING YOUR TRUNK

A Few Things a Summer Pilgrim
Can't Get Along Without.

Make a list of the things you think you ought to take on your summer holiday trip and you will be started at the result. You wonder if you will have to hire a special baggage car. Now, strike out every article not imperatively necessary and you will find that a trunk of modest size will answer every purpose even of a long trip.

Travelers in making up their lists of indispensable should not forget that a change of drinking water after the heat and fatigue of a journey is likely to make them sick. To remedy this evil, or what is better, to prevent it, the pilgrim takes a supply of that sound and wholesome stimulant, Duffy's Malt Whisky. A little of this whisky in the water not merely kills the germs that would make mischief in the stomach and bowels, but it tends directly and strongly to revive a nervous system exhausted by long continued mental application, pressing anxiety or physical labor.

Make room in your gripsack for a bottle of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky and use it when you are worn out with the heat—for there are fearful days even in the country. Re-invigorate your sluggish body with this price of stimulants and in the sense of strength and well-being that follows you will be glad that in making up your list of absolutely needful things you did not overlook Duffy's Malt Whisky.

The Animal Extracts

As prepared under the formula of
Dr. William A. Hammond.

Cerebrine, extract of the brain of the ox, for Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, etc.

Cardine, extract of the heart, for functional weakness of the heart.

Medulline, extract of the spinal cord, for Locomotor Ataxia.

Testine, extract of the testes, for Premature decay.

Ovarine, extract of the ovaries, for diseases of women.

Thyroidine, for eczema and impurities of the blood.

Price, One Dollar. Dose, 5 Drops.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Jacobs' Pharmacy, Agents.

MME. YALE'S
HAIR TONIC

Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Restores Gray Hair to its natural color without dye. The best Hair Tonic ever made. Used by Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere.

All druggists or by mail. Price, \$1.00; also Yale's Skin Food, \$1.50; Yale's Face Powder, 50c.; Yale's Beauty Soap, 25c. Guide to beauty mailed free.

MME. YALE,
Health and Complexion Specialist,
TEMPLE OF BEAUTY, 146 STATE ST., CHICAGO.
may 15-tf sat mon wed

State of Georgia, Fulton County.—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of E. VanWinkle, J. L. Logan and J. D. Mahoy, of said state and county, show that they and their successors and associates desire to be incorporated and become a body corporate under the name and style of

PLANTERS' COTTON SEED COMPANY, during the full term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the end of said time.

The principal office and place of business of said corporation shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, with the privilege of doing business at all other places within or without the state of Georgia.

The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five thousand dollars, which shall be divided into five hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars.

Said corporation shall have the privilege of beginning business whenever two hundred and fifty shares of said stock are subscribed and paid in, or when the five hundred shares are subscribed and 50 per cent of the par value thereof paid in.

The object and purpose of said corporation is pecuniary gain to the members thereof.

The particular business of said corporation shall be the manufacturing and refining of cotton seed oil, the manufacturing of soap, the dealing in lint, cotton seed, and cotton seed products, and the manipulation and preparation of cotton seed and the products for the market.

Said corporation desires the power to sue and be sued, to have and to use a real estate, and to sell such real estate as may be conveyed, mortgaged or pledged to said corporation, to build, rent and use all needed manufacturing plants, and all needed and necessary machinery, to receive and to hold donations of all property of whatever description and to have any and all other privileges given to corporations under the general laws of this state.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

ROSSER & CARTER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office May 3, 1895.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk,
State of Georgia, County of Fulton.

G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the files of said court of application for charter of PLANTERS' COTTON SEED COMPANY.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 3d day of May, 1895.

(Seal) G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton Co., Ga.
may-5-21 mon

The County Tax Collector, A. P. Stewart, will register today and until 9 o'clock tonight, all desiring to vote in the bond election. Their issuance means the continued growth and prosperity of the city, and it is important for a full registration and a large vote in their favor.

TRAVEL.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON

(London-Paris)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 a. m.

PARIS. May 24 NEW YORK JULY 3
ST. LOUIS. June 5 PARIS. July 10
NEW YORK. June 12 PARIS. July 17
ST. LOUIS. June 19 NEW YORK JULY 24
ST. LOUIS. June 26 PARIS. July 31

NEW YORK-ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

ANTWERP. May 29 WESTERD'D Jun 5
NEW YORK. June 12 WESTERD'D Jun 18
ANTWERP. June 19 WESTERD'D July 3
NEW YORK. July 10 WESTERD'D July 17

ANTWERP. July 24 WESTERD'D July 31
NEW YORK. August 7 WESTERD'D August 14

Pier 14, North River.
Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

R. D. MANN & CO., Kimball House, Atlanta.
may-13-22 sat tues thur

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
Solely prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, of Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For the cure of all diseases of the female system, such as Catarrh of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders, etc.

It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from all poisonous or dangerous ingredients.

It is sold by all druggists, and is also sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

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GIVEN AWAY

A Tanned Kid Covered Silk Umbrella

WITH EVERY SUIT ordered of us this week. If you order one of our

English Clay Suits FOR \$16

YOU GET THE UMBRELLA FREE. If you order one of our Imported

Scotch Cheviots or English Serges for \$20

YOU GET THE UMBRELLA FREE. If you order a pair of Trousers anywhere from \$4 to \$10, you get a handsome Cane free. Our prices are always lower than everybody else. The GIFT is a Special Inducement to get your orders this week.

Stahn Bros

Tailors, 8 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

The OCEAN EXPRESS

BY PLANT SYSTEM FOR

Cumberland Island, St. Simon's Island

Leave Atlanta by C. R. R. 7:00 P. M. 7:30 A. M.

Leave Macon by G. S. and F. 10:33 P. M. 11:10 A. M.

Arrive Brunswick, Plant System. . . . 7:30 A. M. 7:35 P. M.

PULLMAN CARS Leave Atlanta Every Evening for Brunswick.

B. W. WRENN,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

Security Loan and Abstract Co.

Macon, Ga. Capital \$100,000. Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA OFFICE 27 1/2 WHITEHALL ST.

JAMES G. WEST, Manager W. J. NORTEN, Supervisor Farm Loans.

Address all communications to JAMES G. WEST, Manager, Macon, Ga.

Loans on real estate from \$500 to \$100,000 promptly made. If you wish to invest or borrow, call on us. Our facilities for this business are excellent.

WILLIAM CHALE, President. D. H. LIVERMORE, Vice-Pres. J. C. DAYTON, Cashier.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$10,000.

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, and banks received on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited.

MEN WHO FEED US

The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association Meets Here Next Week.

THERE WILL BE 150 DELEGATES

The Convention Will Be in Session Three Days.

WHO THE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ARE

The Programs as It Is Now Mapped Out. Mr. J. E. Maddox Prominently Mentioned for President.

A convention that will bring to Atlanta the representatives of the wholesale business men in the south is that of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, which will be called to order Wednesday morning by President E. H. Leigh.

There will be from one to twelve delegates from the various cities, representing the wholesale grocery firms that are members of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association. There will be a large number of visitors of prominence, who will be guests of the association. At the last meeting of the association, there were less than seventy-five prominent visitors in attendance upon the convention.

This is the fourth annual convention of the Southern Grocers' Association, and each year the association has grown in strength and its membership increased until it is becoming a significant power and is working much in the direction of good for the benefit of the members and those with whom they have dealings. The association has been singularly blessed in the matter of officers and those who have presided at the various meetings have been thoroughly competent and have had the good will of all the members and their entire confidence.

The last meeting was held at New Orleans in April last year, and was a fine success in every way. It is intended by the Atlanta wholesale grocers that not a single thing shall be left undone to make the coming convention a red letter one in the history of the southern association, and to have every arrangement complete and faultless.

The Atlanta wholesale merchants intend that the very best of the city's best shall be served to the delegates from the various cities. A mere mention of the names of those who are working to this end will be sufficient to show conclusively that the visitors will have their every care looked after and be made to enjoy every hospitality.

There were six contestants for the next place of meeting during the New Orleans convention. Other than Atlanta there were Memphis, Charleston, Richmond, Knoxville and Augusta. Invitations were extended to the association from all these cities and vigorous efforts were made by the representatives of each to secure the association meeting. Atlanta was, of course, victorious, and the credit is due to the Atlanta wholesale merchants, of which J. E. Maddox is president.

Why the Association Was Formed.
The why of the organization of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association and the causes that led up to it are succinctly stated in the preamble to the constitution.

Among other reasons was that of the in-



MR. J. E. MADDOX, Who Is President of the Atlanta Wholesale Merchants' Association.

creased facilities of production and distribution. This led to the extreme development of the law of competition and this, in turn, led to abuses in trade. The manufacturers and importers ignored the jobbers and sold their surplus products direct to the retailers, regardless of the interest of the jobber, thus bringing about a state of affairs which worked a great deal of harm.

It is a competition which, in fact, is termed illegitimate by the wholesale men, who hold that it is a recognized principle of the business world that trade should pass through regular channels—the manufacturer and importer, the jobber and retailer, each receiving his legitimate profit for his

time and trouble and risk, and that no article of trade should be sold without a small margin of profit to all parties handling it. Resolving to place this important branch of trade upon a basis involving correct and sound principles, the organization of a Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association followed.

It is true that the benefits derived from the formation of this association cannot be specified as to pecuniary betterment to any concerned, but it is true that the organization has brought the wholesale men into closer touch and placed them upon a basis of a more complete understanding and appreciation of the varied interests of each.

The association seeks to cultivate and maintain the principle that trade should pass through regular channels. The members claim that the necessity has become imper-

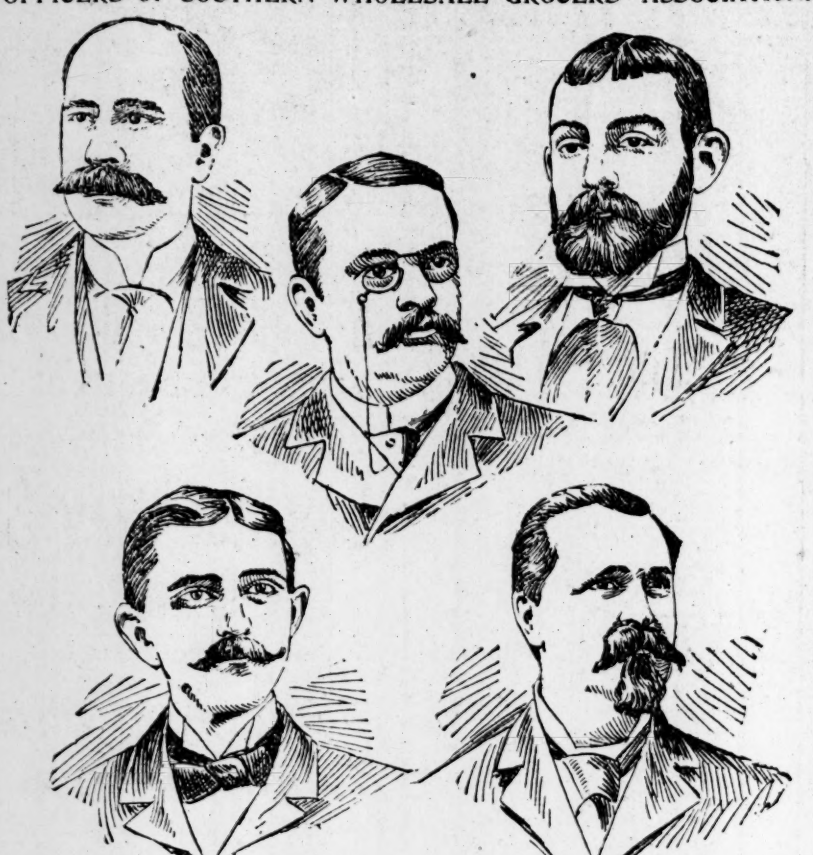
fully conscious of my unfitness for the duties of so distinguished a position, and feel even now that this flattering action of yours ought to be reconsidered, and that your standard should be placed in stronger hands; but I pledge you, when receiving this trust, that I will follow your cause as earnestly as I believe the sentiments and greatness of the principles avowed by this association."

From the Association's Birth Place.

Mr. W. B. Lockett, the first vice president, was elected to succeed First Vice President E. G. Leigh, who was elected president.

Mr. Lockett is from a family which was originally Georgian, and his father engaged in the cotton export trade in New Orleans. Mr. Lockett, however, claims Knox-

OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.



SECRETARY E. E. HOOKER. PRESIDENT E. G. LEIGH. TREASURER J. L. BLAIR. FIRST VICE PRES. W. B. LOCKETT. SECOND VICE PRES. W. F. VANDIVER.

ville as his home, although he was born in Macon, Nixie county, Mississippi. He is only thirty-three years old, having graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1881.

He is president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, of Knoxville, and is senior member of the well-known firm of Lockett & Co. It was in Knoxville that the association was given a start. Mr. Lockett was first chairman of the association when the organization met in Nashville. He has been president of the local association four years and is a director in the Third National Bank of Knoxville, and is also a director in the Knoxville Provision and Sugar Company.

He Hails from Georgia.
W. F. Vandiver, of Montgomery, Ala., was elected second vice president to succeed E. G. Scudder, of St. Louis.

Mr. Vandiver is a native Georgian. He was born in Oglethorpe county forty-four years ago, moving to Alabama, however, when a sturdy young man. He went to the city of Montgomery in 1870 and entered the then large mercantile house of LeGrand & Co. He was a steady worker and everything he undertook was entered into with a spirit of wonderful earnestness.

His present success speaks sufficiently for the earlier trials and hard work that had to be gone through before it was attained. He is thoroughly identified with all movements that look to the advancement of Montgomery. Mr. Vandiver was in Atlanta during the early part of last year, when he was chairman of the freight committee. He went before Mr. Stahlman, of the Southern Railway, to discuss the matter of freight rates, and presented several questions of importance to wholesale merchants.

Has Made a Splendid Record.

Secretary E. E. Hooker, at present located in Richmond, though he is a resident of Knoxville, Tenn., is a young man of fine business qualifications—a fact which needs no further proof than to say that he has been secretary of the association for three years and will probably be re-elected this year.

Mr. Hooker was elected secretary of the association in 1892 at the annual meeting at Memphis. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now in Knoxville as a resident. He is a thoroughly identified with the people of this section. For several years he was in Jacksonville, Fla., in the wholesale coffee, tea and spice business, and later at Knoxville, Tenn., was in the wholesale business.

It was after he had sold his interest in his Knoxville business that he was offered the temporary secretaryship of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, and this was followed by his election to the permanent secretaryship. It is possible that he may come to Atlanta, as he goes to the city where the president elected happened to reside.

Treasurer J. D. Blair, of Richmond.
The treasurer of the association is John D. Blair, of Richmond. Like the secretary, he was elected by the members of the board of directors. He is one of the foremost of Richmond's business men and is a man who has the utmost confidence of the business men who are acquainted with him, while in his own state he is known for his integrity and the punctuality with which he meets all business matters.

He was elected to act as secretary without bond.

He Is Spoken of for President.

One of the leading business men in the south is J. E. Maddox, junior member of

the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox. The firm of which he is a member is known throughout the north and south and west and the names of the two members are synonymous with all that is honest and progressive.

Although still a young man, Mr. J. E. Maddox is recognized as a business man of far more than ordinary ability. He is acquainted with every detail of the vast amount of business his firm does and is in touch with the varied interests which come in contact with such a trade. He is president of the local Wholesale Merchants' Association and has worked faithfully and devoted much of his time toward preparing the entertainment and reception of the southern association.

Mr. Maddox has been prominently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Wholesale Grocers' Association and it is only a question of an expression from him as to whether or not he would accept the honor of the position and the duties of the office. Mr. P. W. Pope is vice president of the local association and Mr. H. G. Saunders is secretary.

As chairman of the committee on entertainment, Mr. J. G. Oglesby has devoted considerable interest to the coming convention. He is a hard worker and it is safe to say that the visitors will be properly and royally entertained. Another committee is that on reception. Mr. Stuart Woodson, president of the chamber of commerce, is chairman of this committee.

Will It Be Atlanta?
There is a question of importance to be decided at the coming convention.

There has never been any permanent headquarters named and the office of secretary has been of a migratory order, moving to the city in which the president resided, while the treasurer necessarily came from the same city in order that all the work might be thrown into immediate touch.

The question of permanent headquarters will be disposed of at the coming convention. It is one which has aroused considerable speculation, a central point is very much desired and it is understood that the fight will be between three cities—Atlanta, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

As to the Programme.
The convention will be in session in Atlanta for three days. There will be three business meetings, a couple of entertainments and a splendid banquet.

The headquarters of the association will be at the Aragon Hotel, where most of the members have secured rooms. On Tuesday the board of directors will hold a session and will look over the plan of the convention and complete the business programme. There will be addresses on various selected subjects at all of the business meetings.

On Wednesday the first business meeting will occur and on the afternoon of that day the visitors will be taken to the baseball game between Atlanta and Little Rock. Thursday morning there will be a business meeting and in the afternoon there will be a drive to the exposition grounds, where the visitors will be given some idea as to the scope of the Atlanta exposition.

Friday will conclude the business and on Friday night there will be a banquet which will surpass all previous banquets and at which there will be served wines which will put to blush all other wines.

Postponed Auction Sale.

On account of rain the stores and building, Nos. 27 and 29 South Pryor street, next to old police station, were not sold today. The auction will be postponed to the 27th, at 11 a. m. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

To Tybee, Cumberland and St. Simon's Islands.

Go via the Central Railroad of Georgia. Double daily trains with through Pullman sleepers Atlanta to Savannah and Brunswick, connecting at Brunswick with boats for Tybee and St. Simon's and with trains at Savannah for Tybee.

Southbound. No. 2. Express Leave Atlanta . . . 7:30 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Arrive Macon . . . 11:30 a. m. 10:20 p. m. Arrive Brunswick . . . 3:45 a. m. 7:30 a. m. The Ocean Express leaves Atlanta at 7 p. m. with Pullman sleeper through to Tybee and Savannah. Cheap excursion tickets are now on sale to these delightful resorts. For tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., apply to S. B. Webb, city ticket agent, 16 Wall street, or S. B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Now for the Seashore.

Summer rates now on for Cumberland and St. Simon's Islands. Southern Railway. Trains leave Atlanta 8 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.; arrive Brunswick 7:45 p. m. and 7 a. m. Tickets equally good returning. may 25-26.

TO MILLEDGEVILLE

Via Macon and Central Railroad. Leaving Sunday, May 26th, train No. 12 leaving Atlanta at 4 p. m. will make close connection at Macon for Milledgeville and all intermediate points, arriving at Milledgeville at 6:20 a. m.; arrive at Atlanta at 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Ticket via this route to Milledgeville will be sold at same rate as via other lines. Passengers for Milledgeville will find it to their advantage to go via this route and save time. may 25-26.

The McGilvray, Gartrell Street

Property, Nos. 14 and 15 Gartrell street, a 7-room and 5-room residence at auction Tuesday, May 28th, 4 p. m. Call for a plat. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Three a Day.

The Southern Railway has three trains a day, leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m., 2 p. m. and 11:45 p. m. for Rome, Dalton and Chattanooga. Quick time is made. may 25-26.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

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National Educational Meeting, Denver, July 5th to 12th.

Union Pacific system will sell round trip tickets for this occasion at very low special rates. For particulars address Jas. F. Aglar, general agent, 35-37-39-41, tue, thu, may 25-26.

VEGETARIANISM IN THE ORIENT.

Don't Eat Meat Because They Are Afraid of Entering Their Ancestors. From The New York Herald.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Vegetarian Society was held at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Haviland, No. 623 East One Hundred and thirty-third street, last evening. A private dinner preceded it, given by Mrs. Haviland to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Scott, C. A. Montgomery, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., George Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. Howe and Colonel and Mrs. John G. Fay.

Margherita Arlino Hamm spoke at the evening meeting on "Vegetarianism in the Orient."

"In the far east," she said, "vegetarianism has a literature of its own, and can boast of its millions of faithful among the Buddhist and Taoist sects. Here are a few of the most prominent of the great moralists and preachers:

"The soul of your father may look out through the eyes of a tiger, and your grandfather may live again in the bullock which draws your plow."

"Who kills the ox which plows his field and turns his mill is an ingrate as well as a malefactor."

"No one willingly will eat those of his kindred, and no one knows what forms his kindred from time to time assume."

CONSUMPTION

can, without doubt, be cured in its early stages. It is a battle from the start, but with the right kind of weapons properly used it can be overcome and the insidious foe vanquished. Hope, courage, proper exercise, will-power, and the regular and continuous use of the best nourishing food-medicine in existence—

Scott's Emulsion

—the wasting can be arrested, the lungs healed, the cough cured, bodily energies renewed and the physical powers made to assert themselves and kill the germs that are beginning to find lodgment in the lungs. This renowned preparation, that has no doubt cured hundreds of thousands of incipient cases of Consumption, is simply Cod-liver Oil emulsified and made palatable and easy of assimilation, combined with the Hypophosphites, the great bone, brain and nerve tonic. Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

ATLANTA AND

FLORIDA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The patrons of the Atlanta and Florida Railway Company are hereby notified that the freight depot has been removed to the depot of the Southern Railway Company at Peters street.

All freight for the Atlanta and Florida Railway Company to be received at this depot for shipment, and freight received via the Atlanta and Florida railway will be delivered to consignees at the same place.

WILLIAM BAILEY THOMAS, Receiver and General Manager.

may 25-26

WASTE OF VITAL FORCE

In men has drained the greenness from millions of lives. It multiplies for business or pleasure and makes life a torment to those who suffer from it. If you would be strong in mind and body, if you would throw off the fetters of weakness caused by early abuse and the troubles of your mind, let us explain to you how it can be done in Nature's own way—by properly applied Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion, made for Men only, will renew the vitality of the system, and restore the strength and vigor of the body. It is the only remedy for the waste of vitality, and it is the only remedy for the waste of vitality, and it is the only remedy for the waste of vitality.

Dr. Sanden's medical work, "Three Cases of Men," will explain to you how it can be done in Nature's own way—by properly applied Scott's Emulsion.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

We do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25, 1895.

Tribly on the Bench.

Some of the newspapers that seem to think this country should have a currency system suitable only to the demands of the money power, and that also seem to think that in the levy of federal taxation the bondholders and the capitalists should be guaranteed exemptions not possessed by others, are in a state of mental agitation over the dissenting opinion delivered by Justice Harlan, of the supreme bench, in the income tax case.

In differing with the majority of the court Justice Harlan declared his belief in the constitutionality of the law as passed by congress, and among other things said:

"The practical, if not the direct, effect of the decision today is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to invest them with power and influence that are as pernicious to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the government, and who could not be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless."

It is cause for profound regret that the highest tribunal of the land has thought it appropriate to intimate that the law now before us had its origin in a desire upon a part of the majority in the two houses of congress to impose undue burdens upon the people of particular states.

But this is not all. The decision now made will inevitably provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared if the court had not overturned its former adjudications, and had adhered to those principles of taxation under which our government, following the repeated adjudications of this court, has always been administered.

Is a given body of people in one corner of the United States, although owning vast properties, from which uncounted millions are regularly derived, of more consequence in the eye of the constitution and the judicial tribunals of the land than the like number of people in other parts of the country who do not own the same property? Are those in whose behalf arguments are made that rest upon favoritism by the law-making power to mere property and to particular sections of the country, aware that they are provoking a contest which in some countries has passed away, in a tempest of frenzy and passion, existing social organizations and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order? Are they yet to learn that such arguments tend to arouse a conflict which may result in giving life, energy and power, as well to those in our midst who are eager to array section against section as to those, unhappily not few in number, who are without any proper idea of our free institutions, and who have neither respect for the gifts of property nor any conception of what is liberty regulated by law.

The organs representing the principles of class taxation are vehement in their criticism of Justice Harlan's opinion, and the distinguished justice is being made the recipient of a volley of shot from the battery of the money power.

While The Constitution is not inclined to take the extreme view presented by Justice Harlan, it cannot be denied that there is much basis for what he says. The trend of legislation seems to be in the direction of making the rich richer, and the poor poorer—of increasing the burden on the masses and lessening that on the shoulders of those who are best able to stand it.

The people are not apt to accept the decision of the supreme court without stopping a moment to think of some of the circumstances leading up to it. When they read the opinion of Justice Field, bitterly attacking the income tax measure and denouncing the principle back of it as being an unwarranted onslaught on capital, they cannot fail to recall the fact that the same justice who declares the law to be unconstitutional today announced that practically the same measure was constitutional thirty years ago, and he delivered this contradictory opinion from the same bench as that from which he spoke last Monday.

The people are not likely to shut their eyes to the wonderful change which came over the dreams of Justice Shiras almost in a night. No hypnotist ever had a quicker victim, and the spectacle presented in his sudden change of mind suggests an ideal study of Triblyized justice.

But little more than a month ago the supreme court passed upon the constitutionality of the income tax. Eight judges heard the discussion, Justice Jackson being prevented from attendance by the condition of his health. They rendered their decision and four declared the principle of the law to be in conformity with the constitution and four others declared to the contrary, leaving the court in a tie. Justice Shiras delivered a strong opinion in behalf of the constitutionality of the measure.

On account of the even division of the court, the question is reopened, Justice Jackson returns to his seat on the

bench, and the nine justices listen to the reargument of the case. Justice Jackson is supposed to be the arbiter, and if he declares the law constitutional, it will stand, and if unconstitutional it must fall, this assumption being based upon the idea that a justice of the supreme court would not in a fortnight change his opinion on so important a subject. The decision is rendered, Justice Jackson declares the law to be constitutional, and the vote is 5 to 4—but not in favor of the constitutionality of the law, as might be supposed from Justice Jackson's opinion. It suddenly develops that Justice Shiras, who but little more than a month ago, thought the law constitutional, has reached the conclusion that it is unconstitutional, and thus the presence of Justice Jackson was rendered unnecessary, for the majority of the court is on record against the constitutionality of the law without him.

The aggressiveness of the money power in abusing Justice Harlan for his vigorous expression of opinion is but calling the attention of the people to some of the strange inconsistencies which no doubt operated to cause Justice Harlan to speak very plainly in what he had to say. If he spoke too plainly he has abundant excuse for it in the peculiar circumstances under which his opinion was molded.

The Fruit Crop Again.

Grapes and fruits generally have suffered heavily in the northern and central districts of the union during the frosts of the past week.

Our southern fruit growers should not forget this important piece of news, and if they profit by it in time their abundant crops will yield them a large sum.

The thing to do is to save the crops which are so bounteous in this quarter of the republic. There will doubtless be delays in transporting our surplus to distant markets and immediate steps should be taken to save it by drying, preserving and canning. Evaporators are now within the reach of the majority of our farmers, and peaches can readily be turned into a shape which always finds a market. To those who cannot afford one of these machines, the sun offers its genial rays, and while this process is not so rapid as the other, yet the laborer is rewarded with sweeter fruits than those produced by the evaporators.

Every community should have a canning factory, for it not only furnishes employment but it also gives the fruit grower a good market and saves what would otherwise be wasted. Our fruit is a godsend this year and we should make the most of it.

A Disputed Question.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat has received information to the effect that one J. Q. Allison, of Douglasville, Ga., is now in the chains of this state for violating its laws regarding the observance of the Sabbath.

Our New Orleans contemporary speaks of the matter as a case of religious persecution, and says that a state which punishes an industrious and honest man for keeping his Sabbath on the seventh day, and working on the first day of the week is a state whose Christianity and civilization are of a medieval character. It contends that the Lord has never repealed His old statute, "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work."

Holding these views, The Times-Democrat proceeds to denounce the Georgians as "un-Christian when they punish their fellow citizen for keeping one of the commands of the moral law which they themselves are in the habit of breaking." It concludes as follows:

"But it is positively appalling, at this end of the nineteenth century, to contemplate Georgia's code of blue laws respecting this 'crime' of Sabbath-breaking. It provides that the offender may 'be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, imprisonment not to exceed six months, to work in the chain-gang on the public works, or on such other works as the county authorities may employ the chain-gang, not to exceed twelve months, and any one or more of these punishments may be ordered in the discretion of the judge.'"

That is surely a steep enough punishment for obeying his conscience in preference to the dictates of a mere secular authority, holding in his garden on Sunday, and being informed against, he is liable to a thousand dollars' fine, imprisonment for six months and inclusion in the chain-gang, and in the event that while in the chain-gang he refuses to work on his Sabbath he is liable to be tried for "insurrection," to be convicted and to be put to death!

What a delightful land of religious liberty Georgia must be, to be sure!

Would it not be well for our sister state to make concession to the spirit of religious tolerance of which we are given to boast, to the extent of quashing Allison's sentence and of erasing from her statute book the medieval law against Sabbath breaking which we have quoted? It is the nineteenth century that is now closing, not the fourteenth.

All this makes very interesting reading, and it is well calculated to excite the sympathies of the thoughtful, but there is another side to be heard from. In the Christian world the first day of the week is now observed as the Sabbath, and the seventh day is only an ordinary working day. Are the millions of Christians who observe the first day to have their devotions interrupted by a very few persons, persons not more than a score or so in a state, who claim that they have the right to do any kind of work and make as much noise as they please on that day?

We think not. The minority should follow the example of the pious Jews who observe both days, the seventh and the first, thus keeping their Sabbath and respecting the one observed by the majority.

Allison was not persecuted on account of his religious belief. He was pun-

ished because he violated a penal law of the state. Under the police powers of every commonwealth there are much severer statutes in relation to very small matters. Even under the municipal ordinances great hardships result when a man exercises natural and god-given rights in some cases where the law restrains him in the interests of the public.

The Douglasville man should have observed his own Sabbath, and then he should have respected the Sabbath of his neighbors who are in accord with the overwhelming majority of the state and the nation and all Christian lands. For the sake of peace and order we cannot allow a few to bring anarchy into our system simply because they claim to be acting according to their religious convictions. Once give way to this plea, and we would then have no right to prohibit polygamy among the Mormons. In a republic the majority rule, and it would be a dangerous thing to admit the right of the minority to defy the laws under pretense of living up to their religion. If the Douglasville man wants to smash the Georgia Sabbath let him pay the penalty or go elsewhere.

Per Capita Circulation.

The St. Paul Press makes the stock argument of the goldbugs that we have more money in circulation than England has, and, therefore, should be satisfied.

But The Press does not take into consideration the fact that France requires \$42.84 per capita as against our 22.57 and finds that a large volume of currency adds to her prosperity. We do not lay much stress, however, upon the per capita of other countries. They have their own peculiar conditions, and what suits them might not work satisfactorily here. As The New Orleans Times-Democrat puts it:

"There is no greater folly than to argue that because \$17.24 per capita is enough currency in England it is enough here. The situation is entirely different. Here nearly all the crops are raised on credit, and in the country, as well as in the cities, improvements are always under way. The United States is a country being developed and built up; England is one already built up and carrying on a regular business, which varies little from year to year. The difference in size, for the United States is more than thirty times as large as all the British isles, must also be taken into consideration. It takes much longer to harvest our crops, and the money needed in doing so is necessarily longer withdrawn from active circulation. Again great financial differences exist in our several sections. There is little variation in the circulation, wealth and development between the several British countries, whereas the south and west are as different financially from the east as India is from England. A per capita circulation of \$22.57 in the United States does not mean that the money in the south and west, and an investigation would probably show a per capita in New England of \$60; in the south generally of \$10, and in some sections of it of \$5, but we do not imagine the larger circulation in New England will be of any benefit to Texas, Georgia or Oregon. It would be like telling the people of Newfoundland, now in the throes of bankruptcy, that they ought to be perfectly satisfied, as the per capita circulation of the British empire is large and amply sufficient. We do not imagine that the people south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi will be satisfied at being told that their eastern brethren are quite pleased with the situation and think there is enough money, when the contrary is very apparent."

We have more than once expressed similar views in these columns, and the experience of the past few years has confirmed them. Every point made by The Times-Democrat is a sound one. In a country of vast size like ours with conflicting interests we need a large volume of currency, and we need local centers for its distribution, and we need as we had under the old state banking system. Our population doubles every thirty years, new territories become populated, and spring into statehood, and our commerce and industry continue to leap forward at a rate unknown in the old countries of Europe. If \$25 per capita will do in one generation, it may be that in the next the increase of population and business will make \$50 necessary. A financial system which suits England may be the worst possible one for the United States. Our statesmen should forget all about Europe and study our conditions. We need a currency which will meet the demands of our business without regard to what is satisfactory to other countries. The only rational way to solve our problems is to legislate for America and America alone. When we consult the best interests of our people we are on the right line, and if our system does not please other nations, then so much the worse for them. What we need is a currency for the Americans and not for the Europeans.

A New Jersey Witch.

The good people around Haledon Hill, near Paterson, N. J., are in deep trouble just now.

The women are careful not to venture too far from home and strong men are armed to the teeth, ready to kill the witch who laid a spell upon poor Susie Hook. As the story goes, Susie was bewitched sometime ago by her best friend, Mrs. Kievert. The girl began to act queerly and the neighbors told her mother that it was a clear case of witchcraft and that the only remedy was to send her away, and that on the ninth day the witch would visit her and remove the spell. From house to house the gossip flew until Mrs. Hook sent Susie to Haledon Hill.

For sixteen days the neighbors have watched, but Mrs. Kievert has not made her appearance. Her husband, however, went to the hill, but his mission was to inquire who had started the story about his wife. "I know such things are," he said, "but my wife is no witch and I will kill the man who says she is." Mrs. Kievert herself laughs at the whole business. She is a comely woman of thirty-two and her friends say that the story about her started because she was kind to Susie and befriended her in every possible way because she saw that the girl was weak-minded.

Be this as it may, at the close of the nineteenth century in the Christian state of New Jersey, within sight of the churches of Paterson, there are hundreds of men and women who firmly believe that Mrs. Kievert is a mistress of the black art and that she has delivered Susie Hook over to the devil.

So, if they get a chance at the alleged witch, they are going to kill her—shoot, drown or perhaps burn her to death. It is horrible to think that such superstition exists today in one of the oldest states of the union, but the story cannot be doubted. Evidently we need a good deal of home missionary work in this country. There are dark corners in every part of it.

A Modest Millionaire.

Mr. Daniel Scotten, of Detroit, deserves a medal for his modesty. He is a millionaire and a successful business man, and his fellow citizens would gladly recognize his merit and ability by calling him to some public office, but he is unwilling to accept such honors. In a recent letter to Mayor Pingree, declining to serve on the agricultural commission, Mr. Scotten says:

"I must decline your appointment to be a member of the agricultural commission, am deeply impressed with the honor you have conferred upon me, but incapacity, incompatability, disinclination, want of time and lack of agricultural knowledge forbid my accepting. I have for fifty years refused office of all kinds—religious, secular and political, especially political, with all its attendant emoluments, honor and glory. Having no such aspirations or ambition, I have requested, do now request, and shall hereafter request my fellow-citizens not to attempt to drag me from that unostentatious seclusion and obscurity which has been, is and, I hope, shall be my heaven on earth."

In this generation, when millionaires become governors and senators and when their prominence in public life is regarded as the natural consequence of their wealth and enterprise, it is a very rare thing to find men like this modest Detroit citizen. It is impossible to read his letter without coming to the conclusion that he has greatly underestimated his capacity and competency. Sincerity and good sense are apparent in every line of his communication, and his firmness in resisting the temptations which have drawn so many men into the pursuit of office shows a degree of will power which would be of great value in any position of trust where a responsible man would be needed to guard the interests of others.

While Mr. Scotten might not feel at home on the agricultural commission, we feel sure that he is a man of fine judgment who would be very useful to his constituents in either a legislative or an executive position. He is a successful man who is not puffed up by his success nor politically ambitious in an exception, and in such cases it would be the proper thing for the office to seek the man.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Lafayette Hearn was just the man to leave his country to adopt Japan. He was forever doing the most unique things. His mind seemed with original ideas on every odd subject. He is always coming something out of the common to attract the attention of the world. When a reporter for a Cincinnati paper he often took a bird's-eye view of the city from the top of the highest church steeple. He would climb up inside the spire to the topmost little window, then get on the outside and climb to the foot of the old iron cross, and there would be sustained by a single wire. He would rest a while, having recovered his wind he would ascend still higher, till, having reached the arm of the cross, he would anchor himself there, light his pipe, and spend the afternoon in quiet reflection. The crowd was loose in the street, and in a strong wind rocked considerably. But he rather liked that. From the street below he was a mere speck in the landscape, now he was a monarch. It was a mystery, even to steep-climbers.

Public indignation in New Jersey over the case of the board of pardons (which in this case means Governor Werts) in remitting the imprisonment of the Guttenberg "Big Four" is by no means dying out. The Essex county democracy have made a resolution condemning the action in the most pointed terms, telling him that his conduct "would warrant him in stepping down and out from the position upon which he has brought reproach on the highest and best of the state." A Trenton dispatch to The Newark Advertiser says that the "most honest" friends are almost silenced by his action, and that impeachment proceedings are seriously discussed.

Says The Wilmington Messenger: "Close observers in North Carolina know this: that outside of the towns and villages you will find but very few white men favoring gold only—that in the towns and villages there are a few gold men, and but few, not perhaps more than one in ten, if so many. An election in this city if held, and every one allowed to vote as he prefers, would result in all probability in a victory for the honest money of the gold standard—both silver and gold—at least five to one—it may be ten or twenty to one."

The New York Mercury says that times will never be so good that the average man can afford to pay twice as much for a gold dollar as folks used to pay when the government and the country did business on a gold and silver basis, and both were prosperous and happy.

Keely, of "motor" fame, is heard from again. He has issued a circular addressed to all who hold stock in his company or other obligations against him. He tells these people that he believes he has discovered so far in the development of his system of sympathetic vibratory physics that he can give intelligent and intelligible consideration of his obligations to them, and says it would be impossible for him to deliver his system to the world without positive knowledge of what he owes. So he wishes his creditors to register their claims with a trust company. He hints, but does not state so positively, that he is near the end of his researches to take action looking to a practical development of his system. So, again those who have confidence in him and the validity of his pretensions are to be agitated with the idea that he has discovered the world occupied more than a million centuries. But surely the suspense in regard to Keely cannot last much longer. He must demonstrate that he has some amount of real value in the field of discovery or even the most faithful of his disciples will set him down to be an unmitigated humbug. A good many other people arrived at that conclusion a long while ago.

CARLISLE'S SPEECHES.

Birmingham State: It may suit the purposes of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, and the cuckoos who crow when they see magnates sound the time of day, to row declare that silver was demonstrated in open daylight and by the honest men of the people, but the honest men do not believe anything of the kind. After denouncing the crime for twenty years, they are estopped from white washing it. Nashville American: The republican in 1873, which Mr. Carlisle characterized in 1873 as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and which no republican except John Sherman has ever felt called upon to defend, is now taken

up by Mr. Carlisle as "a legal recognition of a monetary condition which had existed, in fact, in this country, for about thirty-five years, or ever since a short time before the passage of the coinage act of 1834." Can it be possible that Mr. Carlisle had forgotten or did not know that a gold dollar was never authorized to be coined in the United States until 1839, fifty years after Mr. Carlisle says the monetary condition existed of which the act of 1873 was a legal recognition? It was bad enough for the republicans to have passed such a law, but for democracy to undertake its defense twenty years afterwards, when it had been denounced in one democratic platform after another and by every democratic speaker, including Mr. Carlisle himself, is an absurdity so great that even Mr. Carlisle must be ashamed of having undertaken it.

IN GEORGIA SANCTIMS.

The Bremen Chronicle speaks hopefully of our such and melon crops as follows: "It is now thought if we do not have frost in June the peach and melon crops will be good."

The Reeves Station correspondent of The Calhoun Times takes a rather gloomy view of the present crop situation: "Wherein our section is only tolerably good. Oats have all turned to chaff. Corn is damaged some by the cold spell. Cotton is not all planted yet, but what is up is green, nicely, and the grass along with it."

The patriotic editor of The Decatur Record remarks: "The one thing that would more unite the American people than another would be a war with England, and excepting a few gold worshippers the entire fighting population would volunteer. And they may have this opportunity."

The poet of The Griffin Daily News thus portrays the troubles of the farmer's boy:

IN THE SPRINGTIME.

"Now's the time for fishin',
 An' blowin' to be done;
 An' I am kinder wishin'
 That when it's time for fun,
 That somehow it was sorter fixed
 To keep the things from gettin' mixed."

"When the fish sets in to bitin',
 An' fishin' worms is thick,
 An' I want to go a-kittin'
 To the steady creek,
 I think it's mighty hard, somehow
 To poke along behind a plow."

"There's comfort jist a-settin',
 Longside the sleepy stream,
 Feelin' you're forgettin'
 That you ain't all a dream;
 That's why plows ain't hardly right
 Jest when fish begins to bite."

"I guess I'd be contented
 Some better with my lot
 Than that cheap chap that invented
 Plowin' had have not.
 Leastways, I'd go fishin' now
 But fer that danged old plow!"

JUSTICE SHIRAS'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

His Action in the Income Tax Case Without a Precedent.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
 Washington, May 22.—It is not altogether a new thing for the supreme court to reverse a former decision, but that has occurred when a change had taken place in the bench. The income tax case was the first instance of a justice changing his mind on a question. The justices who now find themselves in the minority affirm that they believed until Wednesday of last week that the law was valid. They now feel rather outraged at the action of Mr. Justice Shiras, and are talking with unusual freedom. This feeling, to some degree, accounts for the bitterness which Justices Harlan and White injected into their dissenting opinions. It seems that Mr. Justice Jackson had allowed his associates to know before he came to Washington where he stood, and the hearing was granted with the full understanding that the law would be sustained by a majority vote. The justices opposed to the law acceded to the rehearing, believing that it would be better to have the latter sustained by a majority than to leave it force by a tie. And so the rehearing was held in the morning, and the law was to stand 5 to 4 for the law. Not until the chief justice had partly written what he supposed was to be the minority opinion did he learn that Mr. Justice Shiras had changed his mind, and that the law was to be wiped out. The discussion in the consultation room was characterized by considerable feeling when the real situation was known, and that indignation has not yet subsided.

Carlisle Not With His Party.

From The St. Louis Republic.
 Loose talk about "favoring the largest use of silver consistent with maintaining the standard" may be pardoned in the ordinary citizen who has not by the responsibilities of his position been required to examine the laws of finance and currency; but it has always been incomprehensible to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle could seriously advance such opinions.

Three policies are before the American people. One is to preserve the gold standard. In that case the paper currency would be based directly on the gold reserve in theory as it must in fact. Another is silver monometallism. In that case let the paper notes rest on silver and let gold be a matter of commodity contracts. The third is to accept free coinage of both gold and silver at a bimetallic ratio and base the paper currency on both. This third policy is what nearly the whole democracy of the west and south think is the tradition and obligation of the party. What expanding metalism is, and what a bimetallic ratio, under the conditions which now confront us, there is little dispute about the principle.

Secretary Carlisle does not speak for his party in defending the single gold standard. He has no abusive epithets for him. He is a man of abstruse intellect and inviolable integrity. What we do say is that a single gold standard is not democratic and that a "large use of silver" does not make it democratic.

Silver in Germany.

From The Chicago Record.
 Germany is more than likely to range itself with the United States in the side of international bimetalism. In very many respects the positions of the two countries are much alike as regards the question of finance.

Germany in 1871 and 1873 enacted laws deprecating silver, making gold the sole medium of value and calling in all silver coins previously issued and circulated in the states of the German empire. The result was that Germany had to purchase gold for coinage with her discarded silver, and this not only caused gold to advance but it depreciated silver. This did much to deprive Germany of the great advantage she might have derived from the French indemnity. The flooding of the European markets with silver bullion, made from melted German coin, had a strong influence in forcing the states of the Latin union in 1878 to close the mints against the metal.

Germany, like the United States, has had difficulty in maintaining her gold reserve. She produces little gold, and her gold exports are very near the limit. In 1888 Germany imported gold to the value of 149,375,000 marks, and the same year exported gold to the value of 101,578,782 marks, leaving a balance of 47,796,217 marks, or about \$11,000,000.

Germany has passed through a period of depression as severe as that experienced by the United States, and whatever the cause may have been, the people are clamoring for a restoration of silver. The Prussian parliament has passed a resolution calling for an international conference for the purpose of restoring silver to the coinage and has asked France and the United States to join in the call. The schtag of the Prussian empire will take up the subject this week and enough of its members are pledged to an issuance of such a call as to insure the adoption of the resolution of the Prussian parliament. If France, Germany and the United States are in harmony in this matter, an international conference may be selected that will admit silver to its former positions as a money metal, at least among those powerful countries.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Hon. Walter McLauren, a member of the railroad commission of Mississippi, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his return home after a few days' visit to Macon, where he had gone on personal business. "In our state," said Mr. McLauren, "the silver sentiment is as strong as it ever was, and our people are amused to see the extreme statements being made by some who are claiming that Mississippi approves the financial policy of the administration. Ninety per cent of the democracy of Mississippi are for free silver, and the sentiment is growing every day. There is not the slightest doubt about the action of the state in this respect, and the recent campaign tour of Mr. Carlisle, instead of injuring, is absolutely strengthening the silver sentiment. Our people well remember the gallant fight Mr. Carlisle made only a few years ago for the restoration of silver as a standard money metal, and his change of sentiment is too sudden to make his influence potent." Mr. McLauren left yesterday afternoon for the Southern railway for his home in Vicksburg.

Something appeared in this column last week concerning unhappy rich men which has been construed to mean that all rich men are unhappy. A dozen or two of the richest men in this country wrote interviews for the papers in which they stated that wealth had certainly failed to bring happiness to them. They talked in a strain truly pathetic and the millions of young men in this country who do get enjoyment out of life must have felt sincere pity for them.

The value of wealth is relative. Fifty million dollars in money may mean \$5,000,000 worth of worry, care, and unhappiness, and not a cent's worth of happiness. A fortune of \$10,000,000 may equal \$10,000 pleasure and \$9,990,000 of anxiety. An income of \$2,000 a year may mean \$1,000,000 worth of enjoyment. It depends on the man. The man who has the capacity for enjoying and making the most of the good things of life does not always have the means to satisfy his desires, and the man who has unlimited wealth is frequently without the slightest capacity for enjoying the fruits of his accumulations. He cares nothing for poetry, literature, art, education, advancement of any kind—nothing for anybody save himself and his own immediate family. During a whole lifetime, if he should live to be ninety years old, he would never experience one-half the pleasure that comes to the artist and the creator who looks upon something that has come from his mind.

There are thousands of men who could get great happiness out of large fortunes. Within them is the power for enjoying the very best things which wealth affords, and within them is the great prompting which would direct their ample means into the channels where it would do most good to mankind.

If men who get up expositions have any great fault it is in pitching their enterprises upon an exaggerated scale. This is conspicuously untrue of our exposition.

The men who are making Atlanta's exposition can't recognize the exposition of their plan and design in the present wonderful show that is being prepared at Piedmont park. They made plans and said they were going to have the biggest exposition that the south had ever seen. And their plans justified the statement. But the matter was taken entirely out of their hands. It would seem, and an exposition vastly more elaborate and extensive than any ever dreamed of by them is going up. The way the original design for the show has been thrown to the wind and the place is a marvelous story. There will be five times as many buildings in the grounds as were originally contemplated. Many more states than were expected will be represented. The foreign representation will be much larger than had been hoped for, and the arrangement of the grounds is a dream that far surpasses the imagination of the most poet of the exposition promoters. The exposition will be the result of powerful effort when it is completed, but much of it will be the result of a happy combination of time, place and environment.

Mr. Harry M. Atkinson has added another wreath to his crown of success, already so generously studded with social, commercial, electrical and other successes. This time he has achieved distinction in the field of letters. Only Mr. Atkinson's intimate friends have suspected that he possessed the accomplishment of writing magnificent English, subtly colored with the bright glow of the imagination, strengthened by concise and direct thought and formed after the fashion which holds beauty and brevity as the measure of merit.

On the subject of electricity Mr. Atkinson is a writer of no mean order. His distinction as a writer. He happily combines technical and scientific treatment with the touch of the poet and the artist. For instance, in the matter of light, Mr. Atkinson spurs the idea of having a prodigious display of electrical brilliance for the mere plebeian purpose of directing people which way to go in the night time. He regards light just as an artist does the colors out of which he is to make a picture. His idea is not to make a great glow, but an artistic picture. He says the lights must be placed by the hand of an artist and with a strict regard for artistic effect. He wants to make of the exposition grounds a night place that will put to shame the imagination of the painter and the poet. And he tells about it in such a direct and thoughtful way as to at once enlist the support of the reader.

A CLEVER INTRODUCTION.

Marshal Cushing Presents Mr. Roosevelt to the Public.

From The Washington Capital.
 He has been out of college fifteen years, has Theodore Roosevelt, and he is thirty-seven, but he has been a member of a dozen books of value and no end of magazine articles; knows about hunting and ranching in the far west, for he has tried it, and has been a civil service commissioner long enough to frighten Charles Lyman half to death. Don't you rather like him now for the way he works and fights? He is the president of the police commission of New York and probably soon to be a Harvard overseer. He is no slouch at tennis and likes football. Probably he can punch a cow; certainly he can punch anybody who tries to punch a friend of his or make trouble for any cause that he is friendly to. Notice that he is president of the New York police commission, and bear in mind that where Roosevelt sits there is the head of the table—not that he cares especially to have it that way, but because things seem to be that way from force of circumstances.

The hope of this nation, which is great and grand, if these British men of war don't come into our waters to desert, is said to be the fine young fellows bred upon the farm. It is also the chap of equal mettle in his brawn and brain who refuses to be nurtured in the lap of luxury. Mr. Roosevelt, gentlemen; gentlemen, Mr. Roosevelt. Take you hats off to him. He is a

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

—Registrar Stewart kept his office open until a late hour last night, but only a few voters registered. The total number of registered voters will not exceed 2,500. It was expected that at least 4,700 would register.

—The cases against Sergeant White and Patrolman Morrison, who are charged with false imprisonment by Bailiff McDonald, will be called this morning by Justice Orr. The officers requested Bailiff McDonald to move his buggy out of the way of a procession. The bailiff refused and was arrested. He was taken before Judge Calhoun and dismissed without a trial as he had violated no city ordinance.

—There will be a piano recital given by Mrs. B. K. Boyd and her pupils at Freyer & Bradley's music hall. The recital will take place on Tuesday evening, May 28th, at 8 o'clock.

—In the second division of the city court yesterday the case of Mrs. Jennie Bates against the British America Insurance Company was disposed of. Mrs. Bates sued for \$200 on a policy under which her house, which burned, was insured. She obtained a verdict of \$200.

—Mrs. L. Kibbee and Mrs. A. W. Broomhead secured a restraining order yesterday to prevent A. B. Steele, C. J. Walker and L. P. Maddox from using an alleyway. The three gentlemen named are building a hotel and are using the alleyway which runs back of property owned by petitioners. Petitioners allege that it is a private alleyway and that the defendants have no right to use it. The case will be disposed of by Judge Lumpkin this morning. In the meantime work will not go on.

—Captain Crim has been detained at his home for the past ten days by the serious and dangerous illness of his wife. There was a slight change for the better yesterday and the captain came down to his office for a short time. It was his first visit to his office in ten days. Mrs. Crim's condition is still such as to require the captain to remain at his home.

—One of the most interesting revivals ever held in the city is the one now in progress at the Second Baptist church, being held by Rev. J. L. Smith. His sermons are full of literary and scholarly production, and he combines with his fluency great earnestness and effectiveness. His heart is wholly in his work and the church and congregation are being greatly revived. The services began at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody ought to attend these meetings. They are held in the main auditorium and seats are free and everybody welcome.

—Rev. Mr. Gabelein, the successful superintendent of the House of Israel mission, of New York city, who was expected to be in Atlanta and to preach at the Boulevard and First Methodist church tomorrow, has been unavoidably detained. He will reach the city early next week and will preach in several of the churches while here. It is desired and hoped by many that the friends of God's ancient people may be united in connection with his coming for an official missionary movement in their behalf.

—Mr. John P. Barclay celebrated his fifty-third birthday yesterday. He was the recipient of many happy reminders of the day.

—Mr. J. J. Farnsworth, eastern passenger agent of the Plant system, with headquarters in New York, arrived in Atlanta yesterday. He is one of the most popular of all the railroad men and his friends predict a great future for him.

—A large crowd of Jonesboro people picnicked at Mr. W. H. Venable's place at Stone Mountain yesterday. They went down in special trains and were entertained by Mr. Venable.

—Governor Atkinson, accompanied by his mother and his private secretary, left Atlanta last night at 9 o'clock for New York. Mrs. Atkinson will go to Lawrenceville, Va., her old home, where she will visit relatives. Governor Atkinson will go direct to New York, where he will deliver the Northeastern address. He will remain there several days.

—J. Henry Symonds, editor of The American Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, of New York, is on a tour through the south studying the rapidly increasing furniture manufacturing interests in the interest of his paper and investigating desirable locations for the erection of a number of practical furniture men now in the employ of the furniture factories in the north and east.

WEALTHY MEN COMING.

The Brickmakers Will Be Here During the Exposition.

The brickmakers of America are coming to Atlanta and will hold their convention here in December. The meeting will last a week, and will begin on the first day of the month. The brickmakers' organization is known as the National Brickmakers' Association, and has a membership of something over three hundred. These men represent more than \$20,000,000 invested in the brick making business.

In deciding to come to Atlanta during the exposition the association paid the city a neat compliment, inasmuch as one session has been held this year.

The association holds only one session a year and has had its regular meeting for 1895. The brick makers wanted to come here, though, and so it was decided to hold the session that really should be held next year the latter part of this. The exposition directors, appreciating the coming of such a representative body of men, have decided to devote the week that they are here to their entertainment, and it will be known as "brickmakers' week."

When the association held its last meeting, Mr. J. H. Allen, chief of the machinery department of the exposition, went to Cleveland, where the brickmakers were in session, and succeeded in inducing them to decide to come to Atlanta.

The coming of the brickmakers will probably result in the southern brickmakers forming a state association. With this end in view a committee composed of Mr. W. A. Hancock, of the South River Brick Company, and Mr. Albert Beck, of the Southern Terra Cotta works, has been appointed to correspond with them. During the stay of the brickmakers they will be shown considerable attention, and among other things will be banqueted at the Capital City Club.

Soothing Healing Pine Blossom Soap

A Medicated Toilet Soap; made of the purest materials, and containing powerful curative properties, it is unsurpassed for softening, healing and beautifying the skin.

IT CLEANSSES AND CURES.

Price 25 cents, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

POSTER MEDICINE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WHENCE THIS CLAUSE?

Why Did the Bankers at Memphis Declare Against National Banks?

MR. PAUL ROMARE WAS SURPRISED

Doesn't Think Congress Will Agree with the Convention.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR THE REASONS

Mr. Romare Talks of the Actions of the Memphis Meeting, Approves Part, and Disapproves the Rest.

Mr. Paul Romare was very greatly surprised at the declaration of the Memphis "sound money" convention concerning national banks.

He strongly disapproves of that part of the resolutions and says that he "can't understand them."

Mr. Romare is vice president of the Atlanta National Bank, the only national bank in Atlanta, and is the executive head of that institution. For more than twenty years he has been prominently identified with the financial interests of the city.

Mr. Romare was one of the promoters of the Memphis convention in Atlanta and he regarded it as a gathering which would represent the best financial thought of the country. Believing this, he signed the call for the local meeting to select delegates to attend the convention.

Mr. Romare is greatly opposed to free silver and is one of the staunchest advocates of Mr. Cleveland's financial school to be found in Atlanta. He has always been an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. Cleveland's views on finance.

But Mr. Romare cannot endorse the declaration of the Memphis convention on national banks. He says the best sentiment in the financial world is directly opposed to that declaration.

"The Memphis convention," said he, "may declare against national banks, but I do not believe congress will. It is the best system we ever had and the substitution of state banks would, to my mind, be a dangerous experiment."

The national bank plank in the Memphis platform of the "sound moneyites" was a surprise to a great many others as well as to Mr. Romare. There were different explanations offered for it yesterday. Some said that it was injected so as to popularize the goldbug idea with the masses. Others explained it by saying that it was thrown in by the large element of bankers in the convention who wish to make war upon national banks, because the advantage according to the latter by reason of the government holding its securities, operated against their banks.

Mr. Romare was seen at his office in the rear of the Atlanta National Bank yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in reading The Constitution's account of the Memphis convention and seemed in a particularly good humor.

"Mr. Romare," he was asked, "what do you think of the action of the Memphis convention?"

"Oh, I think it was all right," said he, with a smile. "It was a good convention. I think its action all right."

"What do you think of its declaration against national banks?"

"How's that?" said Mr. Romare, with surprise. "I didn't see that. What did they say?"

Mr. Romare was pointed to section 6 of the resolutions adopted by the convention, which reads:

"We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We, therefore, favor legislation as will secure to the people a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic, sufficient currency for the transaction of their business."

He elevated his eyebrows as he read. "I hadn't seen that," said he. "I can't understand it. I don't know what they mean by it exactly. I am surprised at that."

"Let's see. 'We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war'—that's certainly true, nobody can deny that—and that it is not adapted to existing conditions.' I wish they would tell me why it is not. This country has never had a safer, sounder system. If they can suggest a better I would be glad to hear it."

"The Memphis convention may declare against national banks, but I do not believe congress will."

"It has been suggested, Mr. Romare, that that plank was worked in by the representatives of other banks than national banks because of their business opposition to national banks. What do you think of that?"

"There were certainly very few national bankers there," responded Mr. Romare. "I don't know of any, in fact. There was not one from Georgia. The state bank idea seems to have been popular."

"You see, if a business man in California or elsewhere, has a bill for collection in Atlanta, he will look over the list of Atlanta banks. He will come to our bank—a national bank—and he will send it to us. The fact that it is a national bank satisfies him."

"And the fact that the other banker doesn't get the business makes him sore on national banks. Isn't that it?"

"Naturally they are not enthusiastic in their support of national banks," said Mr. Romare, with a smile. "They are on the state bank side. I supposed they would advocate state banks. I think it will be a surprise that they declared against national banks, however."

"Do you think the sentiment of the bankers throughout the country generally, will approve of that section of the resolutions?" Mr. Romare was asked.

"Not very generally. The national bankers certainly will not. Other bankers may. This country never had a safer system than the national bank system and it never will have. A national bank note is as good in San Francisco as it is in Washington. It is redeemable by the government and no man need have any fear that a national bank note issued, say in Atlanta, will be worth less in another part of the country than it is at home. It is as good as any money. Every week the government redeems some \$2,000 of our notes."

"There's no great profit in the system for us. Personally, so far as my business interests go, I am not particular about the maintenance of the national bank law. I view it simply in this way: The country can get no safer or sounder system. If

we have state banks, to operate them with safety and success, the government must regulate them and the system must not be greatly different from the present national banking system. I do not believe in the government going into the banking business. I do not believe in a currency that is not as good in one state as in another; in other words, a state bank note must be worth as much in one state as it is worth in the state in which it is issued.

"They say the country needs more currency; I do not think so; but if we do, the national banks can supply the need. They did it in 1893. If there is any great stringency they can do it again. But the country has money enough. There's volumes of it in New York. And it is not the money of the banks. It belongs to the people—to the depositors.

"No, I don't understand that declaration on national banks. I would like to hear the argument of the gentlemen who favor the repeal of the national bank law, and would like to know what system they propose to substitute for it."

FLOWERS TO CHICAGO.

A Special Car Will Be Sent from Atlanta Tonight.

Tonight at 8 o'clock a car loaded with fragrant flowers, gathered and wreathed by the fair hands of beautiful southern women, will leave over the Western and Atlantic railroad for Chicago, where they will be placed around the confederate monument that has been built and is to be unveiled at Camp Douglas on May 30th. Every city in the south has been asked to contribute flowers for the occasion and Atlanta is expected to furnish a car.

Major M. C. Cullom, of the Western and Atlantic, has placed a special car at the disposal of the citizens who will donate the flowers. This car will be at the freight depot of the road all day and there will be a committee there to load it. Every person who can do so is asked to send as many flowers as possible, as Atlanta's car must be the best. Yesterday a carload passed through here from Savannah. Atlanta will be well represented at the unveiling ceremonies and will send a special committee from the confederate veterans' camp.

This committee will be composed of prominent veterans and will be headed by Colonel Andrew J. West, who will have the Atlanta party in charge. Several parties outside of the delegation of veterans have been made up and will leave on the same train with the old soldiers.

The carload of flowers will leave at 8 o'clock tonight.

WITH NEW LIFE.

The Old University Club Was Reorganized Last Night.

The university men met and organized last night. The defunct University Club was pulled up and resuscitated. All officers were elected and enough enthusiasm injected into the new organization to assure its permanent success.

There was a large gathering of alumni and matriculates when Hon. N. J. Hammond, who was president of the old club, organized four years ago, called the men to order. He stated that in accordance with the old constitution the terms of the officers had expired and that it was in order to elect others, but before going into that, he wished to present Chancellor William E. Boggs, who had come from Athens for the purpose of watching the organization take shape.

Dr. Boggs in an earnest and forceful talk brought out the benefits that would accrue to the university and to the alumni if the proper organization was formed in Atlanta.

He said that he had recently been in Savannah, and while there chanced to strike the day when the University Club gave its quarterly banquet. It was a great surprise and pleasure to him, and to Dr. White, of the University, who was with him, to note the fellowship and enthusiasm that characterized the club. He said that the University Club was a potent factor in keeping fresh the college spirit and was in many ways a material help to the college.

Boggs then spoke of the number of graduates and college men in Atlanta. He called attention to the great work it could do if properly organized and controlled. There were poor boys all over the state calling for an education. There were no funds available to supply their wants. It would be an object of no small importance if the men in Atlanta would organize with the ultimate purpose of not only furthering their own social enjoyment, but securing a fund sufficient to send to Athens each year one or two boys who were too poor to pay their own expenses. This laudable plan was first established by the late Joseph E. Brown. Its results were obvious. There were no better class of men in the state than those more independent, more loyal to the university than those who had been helped through college in this way.

Dr. Boggs touched on the meager support offered to the university by the state. It was his opinion that if a strong organization was formed in Atlanta, it might have effect on future legislatures and bring about an increase in appropriations. The reference of the chancellor to the attitude of the legislature was humorous.

In an eloquent way he called upon the college men to organize.

Officers Elected.

Hon. N. J. Hammond made a short talk. He called for the election of officers, and a committee was appointed to nominate.

Their report, which was accepted, placed in nomination the names of H. H. Cabaniss for president, Albert Howell first vice president, Lewis Thomas second vice president, and Oscar Turner secretary and treasurer.

These officers were placed before the members and elected viva voce.

President Cabaniss made a speech of thanks. He referred to his own college days, and declared that he would do all in his power to carry forward the work to which he had been commissioned by reason of his office.

He thought that the suggestion concerning the helping of poor boys was laudable, and, as far as he was concerned, it was his intention to push every effort to carry out this purpose.

Mr. Cabaniss said that he would appoint the executive committee in a day or two.

Judge Lumpkin Talks.

Just before the close of the meeting, Judge J. H. Lumpkin was called on. In a few words he referred to the days he had spent at the old university; told how he had been awakened by the clangor of the college bell, and pledged his interest to the movements for a new organization.

When he had finished, Mr. Eugene Black proposed a banquet. It met with hearty approval, and by vote it was agreed to have as soon as possible a banquet and reunion.

All of the names of those present were placed on the roll. It was decided that the president and members of the executive board could as many names of alumni and matriculates as possible. These will be given to the secretary to be enrolled.

Dr. Boggs will leave this morning for Athens.

Reunion of Veterans.

Charleston, S. C., May 24.—The Young Men's Business League of this city determined today to have a grand reunion of all the confederate veterans to be held in this city in the spring of 1895.

ZIMMER IS DEAD.

His Attempt at Suicide Last Tuesday Proves Fatal.

HE DIED LAST NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK

His Sweetheart and Entire Family at His Bedside—The Cause of the Shooting Veiled in Mystery.

John E. Zimmer, desperately wounded from a pistol ball fired from his own hand Tuesday afternoon, died last night. His death occurred at 9 o'clock.

Around his bedside were his entire family and a young lady whom he loved.

In the room were the five physicians who have so faithfully endeavored to save



JOHN E. ZIMMER.

his life and have worked constantly and untiringly on the case.

The end came peacefully and his life ebbed away without a struggle. He gradually grew weaker and weaker until his heart was still.

Early yesterday morning the physicians and watchers at the young man's bedside noticed a change for the worse in his condition. Stimulants were administered and every known remedy applied, but the sufferer became weaker and weaker and the pallor of death settled over his handsome features.

In spite of the alarming symptoms, the doctors worked energetically and did their utmost to rally him, but to no avail. The wound was a ghastly one and the lung was entirely penetrated by the ball. The source of their greatest anxiety was from hemorrhage and last night their fears were realized. Late in the afternoon they announced that nothing more could be done as he was past all hopes of recovery.

His Family Notified.

When the deadly change in the young man's condition came yesterday and it was seen that he could not live, telegrams were sent to his relatives out of the city and they were all notified.

In answer to the messages, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Zimmer, of Chattanooga, Mr. G. C. Zimmer, of Paducah, Ky., and Mrs. Dr. Howell E. Quinn, of Chicago, arrived last night and were taken at once to the room where the young man was dying.

When death came to his relief he was surrounded by all his near relatives and, kneeling at his side, holding his icy hand, was his sweetheart.

When the shooting occurred the first word spoken by Zimmer was the name of his sweetheart and she was immediately notified of the tragedy. She at once responded and has never for a moment left him. Through all of his agony and delirium, she has proven her love and constancy and with her own hands bathed his fevered brow and burning lips. Her presence soothed his suffering and she quieted his wild delirium with her gentle touch.

Last night as death drew nigh and his breathing became labored and difficult, her devotion was touching in the extreme. In tender words, so full of meaning, she pleaded with him to speak to her, to give her one more look of recognition, but death had fixed itself upon the young man and the heart that once beat in unison with hers was forever stilled.

His family is prostrated with grief and the suddenness with which their sorrow came only intensifies their suffering. Since the shooting occurred Mr. Zimmer has been lying between life and death and at no time could the doctors say what the result would be. Every possible attention was given him and the constant care of five physicians and the tender nursing of his family proved futile. The ball went directly through his right lung, ran around just back of his heart and lodged under his shoulder blade. There was no attempt made to probe the wound as the operation could not be performed while Zimmer was so exhausted by the shock.

Story of the Shooting.

At two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in his room at the corner of Mangum and Jones avenue, young Zimmer fired a pistol, aimed at his heart, with suicidal intent. In his room at the time was his friend and roommate, Mr. Pharr. Without one word of warning or a last farewell, Zimmer fired the fatal shot and fell backward across his bed. No reason was given for the rash deed and Zimmer has never regained consciousness, so the cause that led to his action may possibly forever remain unexplained. It is true that the young man wrote a note. The note was addressed to his mother and contains nothing beyond the fact that he was in great trouble. What this trouble consisted of may never be disclosed. All is a mystery and no light has as yet been thrown on the subject. He was engaged to the beautiful young girl and to him she was deeply devoted. There had been no misunderstanding and not even any parental objection to the youthful match. Zimmer was in the best of spirits apparently on the day of the tragedy, and spent the forenoon at home, where he was the life of the house. He was a member of the Third Baptist church, having joined by experience last Sunday, and was to have been baptized tomorrow. Instead of his baptism will be his funeral. His home is shrouded with grief and the family prostrated.

The funeral will occur tomorrow from the house, No. 53 Formwalt street, and the interment will be at Westview.

From Judge Hammond.

Editor Constitution—In your report of the proceedings of the board of education yesterday, you say that I, as chairman of the committee on text books and course of study, reported in favor of manual labor in the schools. That is a mistake. The report was in favor of introducing a system of manual training into the schools. One appears ridiculous, and the other is, in a high degree, the reverse of that. Manual training is an important branch of an elementary education, and is so recognized in all our large educational centers. It is a system which teaches the use of the hand and eye of the child in the doing of useful things. I wish I had time to say more about it to the public, but I write simply to correct an error, and in great haste. Yours truly, W. R. HAMMOND.

Giolitti Writes a Letter.

Paris, May 24.—Signor Giolitti, ex-premier and ex-minister of the interior of Italy, has written a letter to The Figaro, in which he asserts that Premier Crispi's indebtedness to the state bank in Rome is 1,250,000 lire.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

A FATAL MISTAKE

Mr. Jeff McClesky Took a Heavy Dose of Laudanum to Soothe His Nerves.

THE DOSE WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIM

He Was Found Dying in His Room Yesterday Afternoon at 2:30—His Death Last Night.

Night Yardmaster Jeff McClesky, of the Seaboard Air-Line railroad, was found in a dying condition in room 44 at the Metropolitan hotel yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock, and last night at 9:30 o'clock he died.

Yesterday afternoon he walked into the office of the hotel, which is just opposite the union depot, and spoke to several gentlemen that were seated around the fire in the smoking room. He did not stop in the office, but walked into the hallway near the dining room and was not seen again until he was found in the room almost dead.

Room 44 has for several months been used exclusively by the employees of the Seaboard Air-Line, and no other guests of the house are ever put in it.

Mr. McClesky knew this, and though he did not board in the hotel, was intimately acquainted with nearly every railroad man that made the place his headquarters. When he walked through the office he must have gone directly to the room, for in less than an hour he was discovered in such a condition that it was beyond all human skill to save him. For several days he had been drinking and yesterday stopped the use of all stimulants, which left him in a very nervous state.

Just before he went into the hotel he

stopped in a barber shop on the lower floor

and talked with one of the barbers. During the conversation he said he was very nervous and had been unable to sleep. He asked one of the men in the shop how much laudanum it would take to quiet his nerves and produce sleep. After asking this question he went up the stairs leading to the hotel office.

Just before 3 o'clock an attaché of the hotel passed the room into which McClesky had gone and was called by a man who had noticed his unnatural breathing. It was seen at a glance that he was in a dying condition and Dr. Harry Huzzey was telephoned for.

As soon as he saw him Dr. Huzzey sent for Dr. Willert and the two physicians began a battle against death. Near the dying man's bed was an eight-ounce bottle, nearly empty, that had contained laudanum.

This and his condition told the story and the physicians knew that every chance for his recovery was against him.

For nearly seven hours they worked to save his life, but the drug had taken hold of his weakened system and his death was only a question of a few hours. The people around the hotel and the railroad men who knew him intimately do not think that he had any idea of self-destruction and think his death was caused by an overdose of the drug taken unintentionally.

Dr. Huzzey is certain that Mr. McClesky took the drug by mistake.

Mr. McClesky was exceedingly popular among railroad men and was one of the most jovial and best natured of men. This and the fact that he was prosperous and apparently as happy as any of his associates causes his friends to think that in his highly nervous condition he took more than he intended.

Mr. McClesky resided at 144 Crew street and leaves a wife and four little children. His remains were taken from the hotel to Patterson's undertaking rooms and this morning Coroner Paden will hold an inquest. The dead man was prominent in railroad circles and was a brother of Mr. L. L. McClesky, the freight agent of the Southern railroad.

STILSON-COLLINS JEWELRY CO.,

55 Whitehall St.,

Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

Maier & Berkele

JEWELERS.

The Largest Stock of Fine DIAMONDS in the South, And the Lowest Prices. 31 Whitehall Street.

The Irresistible Logic

Of high values and low prices appeals to all purchasers. To make the high values higher and the low prices lower is a problem ever being worked out in our establishment. Never were values higher or prices lower than at present, and as our vast collection of seasonable goods is being sold under an almost perfect system of distribution, it may be said that the "ne plus ultra" of storekeeping has been almost reached.

The Best Proof

Of the appreciation of our \$10 Serge, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits is found in the fact that every Suit sold makes an increased demand.

How Can You Tell?

We all say the same things in the newspapers. "We are the biggest and sell the cheapest." It certainly must be confusing to the average reader. Investigate! "Shop around." If you do that intelligently you will buy your clothes and the boy's clothes of us. You will find better fitting and better made clothes here. You will find lower prices here. You can take any purchase made here into any other clothing store and compare goods and prices; if you can do any better we will give your "money back." We are in the midst of a great Suit Sale.

Custom Tailoring.

"Made-to-measure" sounds better; "Made-to-fit"—if you get the tailoring we give.

\$35, \$40, \$45, \$50,

For the best in cloth and trimming. Truest tailoring in town. That's our say-so in the paper and our do-so in the store.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 Whitehall Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Many Important Matters Considered at the Meeting Yesterday.

GENERAL MILES WILL COME TO ATLANTA

An Interesting Letter from the Chief of the Indian Territory Commission—Other Exposition News.

The executive board of the exposition took up a great many routine matters yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance of the committee. Vice President Hemphill presided.

A letter was read from the daughter of Mr. H. I. Kimball thanking the board for the kind and sympathetic resolutions adopted on the death of Mr. Kimball.

A similar letter was read from Mr. James W. Scott, of Chicago, thanking the board for the resolutions adopted on the death of her husband.

A communication from General Nelson A. Miles to President Collier was read. The general acknowledged the invitation to attend the opening exercises of the exposition and accepted for himself and staff in the event that he could find it possible to get away.

A highly interesting letter was read from Robert W. Hill, chief of the exposition commission from the Indian Territory. This commission was recently appointed by District Judge Springer, temporarily acting as governor. Mr. Hill stated that his associates on the board were Pleasant Porter, a well educated and highly intelligent Creek Indian, and Joseph Thompson, a cultured Cherokee. He said they were men of affairs and sound judgment and were enthusiastic over the exposition. He said the territory had no funds to make an exhibit, but that there were a great many firms anxious to make exhibits and would do so, provided space could be obtained.

He stated, however, that he thought the most important work that the commission could do in connection with the exposition was to find how trade between Atlanta and the Indian Territory might best be promoted. He said Atlanta shipped a great many supplies into the territory. He expressed himself as being very anxious to help the exposition in every possible way. The matter of statutory on the exposition grounds was taken up. A report from the committee on buildings and grounds urged the necessity for such ornamentation, and asked that the finance committee take up the question at once and give direction to it. The report was adopted.

The concessions committee reported a number of concessions. One of these was to the Pittsburg Redemption Company, and was for making and selling all sorts of aluminum novelties.

Another and a highly interesting concession was that let to Mrs. Hugh Hagan, chairman of the ways and means committee of the woman's department. The proceeds of the concession will be devoted to the woman's department, by which it will be operated. It is for the operation of a crole kitchen on the grounds. It will be the most unique restaurant on the entire grounds.

Mr. J. H. Allen, chief of the machinery department, at the request of Mr. S. M. Inman, made a statement concerning the progress of the work in his department. He said he apprehended no trouble whatever in getting ready in time. He said the engines had already been arranged for and that the boilers would be shipped soon. He stated that the exhibits would all be installed in time.

Mr. Atkinson made a statement for the electrical department. He said the electricity building would be filled in time with exhibits of the very best character. While all the space had not been taken it was fast being called for and there was more than ample time for the installation of all the exhibits.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

A Hose Company Will Be Sent to Piedmont Park.

The exposition buildings have reached that stage in their erection where a fire would endanger several buildings if it secured any headway in one.

In order to forestall any such mishap, and to have a fire department on the scene to stop any blaze in its incipency, a hose company will be sent out to the grounds next week with probably Foreman Emmel, of No. 1 hook and ladder, in charge.

There will be seven men in the hose company and there will be 3,000 feet of hose sent along with the wagon. The hose company will be composed of men selected from the several companies in the city and will be a star company, the places of the men being filled by substitutes.

The hose company would have been sent out a week ago if the water connections had been completed. This important feature is still uncompleted, but work is being pushed rapidly. The rain during the past few days has delayed the work, but it is very likely that by next week everything will be ready in case of a fire.

The shed at the driving park is to be converted into a place for the horse wagon and horses. The men will be quartered in the west end of the fine arts building. This end is very nearly completed and the men will bunk where in a few months they will be displaying the products of art and man's genius.

This hose company will be the nucleus of the exposition fire department. It is generally understood that Foreman Emmel will be made chief of the exposition fire company. He is a man who is thoroughly capable in every way and is a man of wide experience and of fearless action. A better

selection could not possibly be made by Chief Joyner.

Mr. Emmel will have under him three hose wagons, one hook and ladder and one chemical. It will require thirty-two men to man these five companies which will be stationed in the fire headquarters with the exception of one hose wagon. Twenty-two trained men will be selected to go to the grounds and ten "subs" will be sent out. It will be a complete fire department, fully equipped and with a big bell and plenty of alarm boxes.

This is not all of the precaution that has been taken by Chief Joyner in regard to the care of the exposition buildings. He is not a man who overlooks any detail, and it was he who secured the fire alarm boxes and police signal boxes from the Gamewell company. He has arranged to have six sixty-sallon chemicals stationed in the center of the six largest buildings, and to have 200 three-gallon chemical fire extinguishers distributed throughout the various buildings. The sixty-gallon chemical extinguishers are on two wheels and can easily be handled by two men. They are very effective and frequently save water damage.

The hose wagon that is not to be stationed with the others, will be placed in one end of the transportation building.

WANT A NEW NAME.

The Midway at the Exposition Will Not Be Named Pleasure Heights.

For twenty minutes yesterday afternoon the glorious boulevard upon which the exposition visitors will spend their money and see queer sights revealed in a beautiful name.

Then an earnest man arose and with the strength of a great purpose gleaming in his eye, addressed the chairman of the executive board, who just a few moments before had declared the Midway named.

The earnest man was Mr. Harry M. Atkinson.

He glanced at Mr. Alex W. Smith, who had thought up the successful name, then fixed his eyes upon a beautiful red and white lithograph that covered one side of the wall and began. The lithograph illustrated a scene in Sardou's great play, "Mme. Sans-Gene." The scene was that in which Napoleon ordered that De Neipperg should die. Mr. Atkinson fastened his gaze upon the determined countenance of Napoleon.

His thought of the name that had been agreed upon—"Pleasure Heights"—and strengthened up with firmer resolve.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, "I don't like that name."

Mr. Alex Smith, who did like the name and thought it the best one in the English language, transferred his gaze to Napoleon.

"There's nothing in that name," continued Mr. Atkinson. "It ain't a success. The people won't talk about it. It's the worst you could have decided on."

"I've been out of town two weeks and I don't like to say anything against a beautiful and poetic name which seems to please so many gentlemen. But I dislike it so strongly that I have made up my mind to protest against it. I don't think it suits, is not the sort of name that I like. Mr. Smith said the subject had been exhausted. Something like 20,000 names had been suggested. The committee had decided upon this one."

Mr. Grant Wilkins said he thought it was rather late to commence naming anything around the exposition. Everything of importance had been named. This amusement street had been called "the Terrace." That name had been printed on the bird's-eye views. The world at large looked upon the place as the Terrace, why not let it remain so. The Terrace was not popular, and the discussion was resumed on the other name.

Mr. Cabaniss said he didn't like Pleasure Heights, either. He agreed with Mr. Atkinson.

"You want to destroy our name," said Mr. Smith. "Have you got one to suggest?"

"I haven't had time; I've just returned," said Mr. Atkinson.

"Give him time," said Mr. Forrest Adair. "It takes time," said Mr. Smith.

"I move the whole matter be referred to Mr. Atkinson with power to act," said Mr. Adair.

"Give us a better name if you don't like ours," said a member of the committee which named the pleasure street.

"I can do it—a better one than that. I don't recall any name, but I move the matter be reconsidered."

There was a vote on the motion, the result being in doubt.

"I make the point of order that Mr. Atkinson, not having voted for the report, cannot move a reconsideration."

"The point was overruled." Then I call for division," said Mr. Smith.

There was a division and Mr. Atkinson's motion was carried. So the name was swept from the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Allen a committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Amorous, Cabaniss and Peters were appointed to take up the name business.

"I am sick of it," said Mr. Smith. "I have been deviled to death over it. My mail has been larger than it has ever been. I have received a thousand anonymous letters about it. Hundreds of people have bothered me with suggestions. My telephone has been ringing constantly. Twice since I have been in this room I have been called out by people who had suggestions to make. The whole subject has been exhausted."

Killed in a Sawmill.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 24.—(Special.)—James Wade, of Knoxville, twenty-five years old, who was running a sawmill at Offutt's Station, twenty-five miles out on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, was killed this afternoon about 4 o'clock. He fell on the belt and was thrown into the pulley, breaking his neck and causing death instantly. He leaves a wife and a six weeks' old child.

THE MONEY RAISED

The Lot Belonging to the Masons Is No Longer Encumbered.

READY FOR THE TEMPLE'S ERECTION

Last Night's Meeting One of Great Enthusiasm—A Large Part of the Stock Represented.

The erection of a grand Masonic temple in Atlanta is no longer a delusive dream, but a fact that will soon partake of the substantial qualities of brick and mortar. It is the purpose of the Masons to erect such a building in Atlanta as will not only be in keeping with the city's growth, but one that will fitly embody the principles of their ancient brotherhood.

The grand rally of Masons last night in Masonic hall was perhaps the most enthusiastic meeting of its kind ever held in this city. Every lodge was represented not only by its officers, but by a delegation of loyal members. There was not a single Mason present who was not in favor of making a cash subscription to the full limit of its ability.

Captain J. W. English was called to the chair and Mr. W. F. Parkhurst was chosen as the secretary of the meeting. The committee on proxies reported over 2,000 shares of stock represented.

As the meeting was the regular annual session of the Atlanta Masonic Temple Company it was necessary that the stockholders should either attend in person or be represented by their proxies.

The reports of the various officers of the company were read and approved and the small indebtedness of \$250 on the lot belonging to the company was raised in a few seconds.

From the moment Captain English called the meeting to order until the final motion to adjourn the session was one of live enthusiasm. Every Mason present seemed to be characterized by a peculiar earnestness and to fairly glow with Masonic ardor.

Blouquet speeches were made by quite a number of the brethren, among them Hon. Hoke Smith, Captain J. W. English, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, Mr. Julius L. Brown, Mr. A. G. Rhodes and Mr. Andrews. The building of the new Masonic temple was the principal topic under consideration and the need of such a temple, the means of raising the money and the best plan of procedure were all discussed. As soon as the indebtedness on the lot was raised a subscription was started for the erection of the temple and the call proceeded amidst the wildest manifestation of enthusiasm ever witnessed in a Masonic meeting.

The old members will yet see the temple erected, after long and anxious years of waiting.

An election of directors was held and the following members were selected: J. W. English, W. A. Hemphill, A. J. Shropshire, L. D. Carpenter, C. F. Malone and D. O. Dougherty. In addition to these six members, elected by the stockholders, seven will represent the various lodges, thus making the membership of the board thirteen and giving to the lodges a majority of the directors.

It was after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned and every Mason left the hall pledged to do all in his power to promote the success of the movement and insure the speedy erection of the building.

MOONSHINING ON CANVASS.

An Atlanta Artist Is Anxious To Sketch a Blockade Distillery.

How would the picture of a little North Georgia distillery in full blast under the overarching sides of the mountains look in one of the celebrated art galleries of the world?

This is not a mere vague speculative question, but one that carries with it a suggestion of likelihood.

A few days ago a singular request came to Colonel W. H. Chapman, the inland revenue agent, from a well known artist of this city.

"I want you to give me a clear idea of the moonshine business," said the artist. "My ambition is to sketch the moonshiner in such a way as to give him an introduction into the world of art. The mountains of north Georgia are full of his adventures and traditions, and you find him at work in his shirt sleeves on both sides of the Blue Ridge. I confess that I have quite an admiration for his rugged character and I have the faith to believe that a few touches of art would make him a popular figure in the world's great art galleries."

Colonel Chapman was not a little surprised by the nature of this request. His dealings with the moonshiner had never been regulated by fraternal feelings, but purely those of a stern official character. This, of course, tended to divest the moonshiner of anything like romance to Colonel Chapman, but he had never been known to look upon him as a violator of the law who had incurred the just condemnation that was meted out to his illicit occupation.

The revenue agent informed the artist that a mere description of the moonshiner would scarcely accomplish the purpose which he had in mind, and it would never do for him to paint a moonshiner sketch that was based upon such meagre information. He suggested to the artist that it would be a good idea for him to go

on a raid with one of the deputies, giving the name of Mr. Hetherington, who was a man full of sentiment and poetry, and who would be glad to introduce him to the rough and outdoor life of the moonshiner. The artist was inclined to be suspicious of the danger that would likely be incurred by such a venture and was disposed to hesitate before giving his consent. He finally decided, however, in the interest of his art, to make the trip, be the consequences what they might. He thanked the revenue officer for his suggestion and left the office with his mind fully made up.

Mr. Hetherington and the artist will start for the mountains in a few days and the moonshiner will yet wake up to find himself immortal.

It Sobered Him.

From The San Francisco Call.

"I knew a gentleman once," said Mrs. Owens, the temperance lecturer, "who would insist on getting intoxicated every time he went to town. Well, on the day before Easter this gentleman decided to pay a visit to the neighboring village, and as he was leaving home his wife called out to him:

"Now, John, don't forget about the banner. I want it for the Sunday school class tomorrow. Remember, it must be three feet wide, four feet long, and bear the inscription, 'Unto Us a Son is Born.'"

John, after taking one or two drinks, forgot all about the banner, and occupied his time in seeing how drunk a man could get and still be a gentleman. In the meantime the good wife, remembering the frailty of mankind in general and the peculiar frailty of her husband in particular, sent one of the younger boys into the village with the following note:

"Unto Us a Son is Born," three feet wide and four feet long."

Even then John did not remember his wife's parting injunction about the banner, but remarked as he hastily saddled his horse:

"Now, I guess I will be worried to death by every dime museum freak hunter in the country."

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Examinations Begin at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday, June 13th.

Preliminary and final examinations for entrance to the freshman class of all departments will be held in Atlanta at the Young Men's Christian Association building, beginning at 10 a. m. on Thursday, June 13th, and continuing through the afternoon of Friday. Candidates should send in their names to C. W. Ordley, Boys' High school, Francis L. Patton, president, may 25, June 1, 8, 12.

THREE MILLIONS TO LOAN.

Without Interest.

Now that the great work is completed and orders drafts and bills of exchange are pouring in from England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, India, Japan and almost every part of the world, the Finance & Wagnalls Co., of New York, who devoted a million dollars to the stupendous task of preparing and publishing the "Statistical Dictionary" in two volumes, comprising therein the substance and "gist" of thirty or forty volumes, have decided to issue, as fast as required, a quarter of a million copies to responsible parties upon the easy payment plan of \$5 cash and \$5 per month, thus affording to ambitious young men and women and others of limited means the opportunity to secure the work and its benefits without delay.

This part cash and part time issue of several trainloads of costly books will involve a virtual loaning, without interest, of considerable more than three million dollars—a concession, however, that, large as it seems, will be but a trifle compared with the mighty impetus and impetus which will thus be given to human development. Hurrah for F. & W! Hurrah for everybody!

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Last night's weather reports shows the crest of the area of high barometric pressure still over the coast of Virginia. The storm center, which is a slight one, appears to be central near Huron, S. D. In the states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river except Florida the temperature was below the normal. The temperature at Atlanta and Charlotte was 58 degrees, the lowest temperature in the United States east of the Rockies with the one exception of 54 degrees at Rapid City, S. D. In other sections of the northwestern portions of the states of Nebraska and South Dakota temperature ranged from normal to slightly above it. Cloudiness was general all over the country and rain was falling in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia. During the day rain had fallen at most stations in all the sections except the northwest. Forecast for Georgia for today: Showers, warmer in the north portion.

Local Report for May 24, 1895.

Mean daily temperature.....55
Normal temperature.....50
Highest in 24 hours.....59
Lowest in 24 hours.....49
Rainfall in 24 hours......1.0
Deficiency of rainfall since Jan. 1st......45
GEORGE E. HUNT,
Local Forecaster, Official.

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

Station	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds
Atlanta, Ga.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Augusta, Ga.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Charlotte, N. C.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Jacksonville, Fla.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Knoxville, Tenn.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Mobile, Ala.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Montgomery, Ala.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Pensacola, Fla.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Savannah, Ga.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Tampa, Fla.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Wilmington, N. C.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Abilene, Tex.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Corpus Christi, Tex.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Fort Smith, Ark.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Galveston, Tex.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Memphis, Tenn.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Meridian, Miss.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
New Orleans, La.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Palestine, Tex.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
San Antonio, Tex.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Vicksburg, Miss.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Baltimore, Md.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Buffalo, N. Y.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Cincinnati, O.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Detroit, Mich.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Lynchburg, Va.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
New York, N. Y.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
Norfolk, Va.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60
St. Paul, Minn.	58	W	30.12	78	17-60

Torpedo Boat at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 24.—The United States torpedo boat Cushing arrived here 5 o'clock tonight in command of Lieutenant P. E. Fletcher, having made the entire trip from Norfolk by the inland route. He had no trouble at any point. From Fernandina the vessel came through Nassau Sound, partly by the route of the St. John's river. She will coal here and await orders.

Mr. Webb C. Ball, of Cleveland, Ohio, the maker of the work of making the standard watches of the Queen and Crescent, left last night on the excursion for Florida. On his return trip he will probably be in Atlanta several days.

A BOSTON GIRL'S LIFE

Saved from Ruin and Despair by the Timely Aid of a Noted Woman.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Is there anything more truly pathetic than the cry for help that springs from the crushed heart of a young girl—a beautiful girl who sees ahead only suffering and uncertainty?

But oh, what joy and gladness her young heart pours forth when she realizes that her dreaded enemy, the blasting influence, is gone,—banished forever.

This sunshine and joy is now the happy portion of Miss Florence of Beacon Street, Boston.

She often tells of her suffering from the suppression of the menses. The pain was excruciating. The doctors, instead of removing the cause of her ailment, plied her each month with morphia to prevent convulsions; but the trouble was permitted to exist.

When she could endure no more,—prostration was imminent and future hopeless,—her family procured a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which, surprising to all, rapidly and permanently cured her.

In writing to Mrs. Pinkham, pouring forth her gratitude and happiness, she says: "Oh! that I could make every suffering woman try your valuable medicine! How they would bless you!"

The Hammock Season is Here.

It will look nice on your lawn, or your porch or in your hall. If you haven't one come around and see our elegant designs in all the new colors in cotton and Mexican sea grass. Special price list mailed to any address. We pay express charges on all hammocks from \$2 up, to any town in the south.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Don't Wait Until it is Too Warm

To get your tennis racket, or you might have spring fever so bad you would not play with it after purchasing. Balls, nets, poles, markers—anything to complete a court. Send for special club list and catalogue.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

The Southern League Has Just Opened

And enthusiasm is growing. Do not delay sending us your orders, as at the present time we are rushed and hard to keep up our stock up. Special club and college price list sent free of charge. Catalogue free to any address.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Our Line of Lawn Mowers

Lawn hose, sprinklers and special patent couplers as just what you need to keep your lawn in order. Call around and let us show them. The prices are like the goods—all right.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

33 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Registration books for the bond election will close tonight at 9 o'clock.

They are kept open until that hour so that all who are kept busy during the day, may call at the Registrar's office. The bonds should be carried, and those not already registered should attend to the matter today. The election will be held on the 30th instant.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. J. Wellborn, C. J. Wellborn, Jr., WELLBORN & WELLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

47 and 48 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS.

Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 60½ Whitehall street. Telephone 630.

MARVIN L. CASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HALL BROTHERS, Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all lands. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. July 25-ly

J. A. DREWRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Sound in the St. John's river. She will coal here and await orders.

Mr. Webb C. Ball, of Cleveland, Ohio, the maker of the work of making the standard watches of the Queen and Crescent, left last night on the excursion for Florida. On his return trip he will probably be in Atlanta several days.

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47 and 48 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Society

Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

imperial

whisky
vermouth
holland gin
manhattan

cocktails.

the very finest—prepared by us from the recipes of renowned barmen—in all sizes bottles—quarts, pints, half-pints—just the thing for good saloons—write us for prices and agencies—

bluthenthal
& bickart.

"b. & b."

big whisky house,
marietta and forsyth sts. phone, 378.
all kinds of fine whiskeys.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Saboteur at home with-out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

DO YOU WANT Your House Painted?

Let us know and we will make you very low prices for first-class work.

F. J. COOLEGE & BRO.,
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS.

TOOTHsome HAMS

HIGH-PRICED BEEF.

SMITHFIELD HAMS,
FERRIS HAMS,
DOVE HAMS.

Other Good Brands at Lower Prices. Everything Seasonable in Large Variety.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.
Phone 628.

WHO IS DOING THE GROCERY BUSINESS OF ATLANTA?

HOYT!
Because he is buying and selling for cash larger quantities of fresh, seasonable groceries than any retail house in the state. You can buy all of your eatables, fresh and good, at strictly wholesale prices at Hoyt's, 90 Whitehall.

We quote below only a few of our prices.
10 bars best laundry soap, . . . 25c
Nudavene oat flakes, 2-lb pkgs 10c
Good, mixed teas, per lb. . . . 30c
Sweet sugar cured hams, per lb. . . . 11-12c
Old-fashioned N. O. sugar cane sirup per gal. . . . 50c
Sweet New York corn, per can. . . . 10c
Two-lb. can Va. Tomatoes. . . . 10c
Arbuckle's coffee, per pound. . . . 23c
Levering's coffee, per lb. . . . 25c
50 lbs Peachtree Flour, the very best. . . . \$1.10
Pure leaf lard, 10-lb can. . . . 95c
Three 3-lb. cans California pears 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California peaches . . . 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California Apples . . . 50c
Best N. Y. cream cheese, per lb. . . 15c
Can best condensed milk. . . . 10c
Old-fashioned Porto Rico molasses, per gal. . . . 30c
Our daily arrival of fresh Sweet Elixir Creamery Butter takes like hot cakes, but it is much better on hot cakes, and only per pound. . . . 25c
Our prices are the lowest, our goods are the very best, and if you will call we will treat you right. We make a specialty of supplying hotels and boarding houses in the city and all over the state. W. R. HOYT, Telephone 451. 90 Whitehall.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

The issuance of bonds means Atlanta's progress, and those who have not already registered should do so today, so they can vote for them.

AGAINST BERESFORD

A Letter from New York That Opposes His Pardon.

SAYS HIS RECORD IS A BAD ONE

Beresford Says His Wife's Relatives Are Persecuting Him for Their Own Gain. The Application Not Considered.

A hard and determined fight is being made against the application of Lord Beresford for a pardon from the Georgia penitentiary. So bitter is the fight that it has aroused, apparently, more sympathy for the man than it has condemnation, and many people that have paid little attention to the case are now taking an interest in it, and are working for his release. When it was published a week ago that Beresford had written to Governor Atkinson asking for a pardon, there was considerable opposition started at once.

This opposition was peculiar, and has continued to grow in certain quarters.

Beresford was convicted, as is well known, for registering at a Rome hotel under an assumed name. He was prosecuted for this because he had swindled the firm of Hamilton & Co., of that city. He escaped prosecution of the real crime under a technicality, and was in consequence convicted of the other. The fact that he had secured money under false pretenses had its effect when he was sentenced. Since his incarceration the gentlemen that suffered at his hands have watched his life in the penitentiary, and are now willing that he be given his freedom.

The opposition to his release does not come from the men that were his prosecutors, or even from the city in which he was convicted, but comes from New York.

Attorneys Against Him.

Yesterday a letter was filed with Governor Atkinson opposing the pardon of Beresford, that was written by a New York attorney. The letter was not written to the governor, and was so worded as to appear to be a personal communication from one attorney to another. The fact that it was placed on file with other public documents gives it the appearance of having been introduced into the public domain.

This letter was written by David Bennett King, who is said to be the attorney for the family of Beresford's wife, and was addressed to John W. Echols, the attorney who took such a prominent part in the prosecution of Harry Hill. The letter gives Beresford a very bad record, and refers to him as the bogus lord, and says he is the most accomplished swindler of the day. It states that he can charm the birds from their roosts, so fluent is his language, and so charming his manner. If all that Mr. King says about Beresford is true, he is, indeed, a most remarkable man, and would be a curiosity in any land.

He says that Beresford is so glib that he can deceive the very elect, and can convince people that black is white. He makes these statements, and then says that, in St. Johns, Canada, Beresford was at one time considered a pious man—that he posed as a man that was a stranger to evil, and finally brought his life to a close by swindling every one that gave him a chance, and left. The letter closes by saying surely the governor of Georgia will not allow such a man to go free and allow him to rob the people of the state.

Why the Fight in New York?

There is no particular reason why the New York attorney should be opposed to the granting of a pardon to Beresford, given in the letter written by Mr. King. The only explanation given has been furnished by Beresford himself. He says that the attorney in New York is employed by the immediate family of his wife, and that her relatives are seeking to enrich themselves by making him suffer in a penitentiary, and at the same time force his wife to secure a divorce from him. This, he says, she has steadily refused to do, and that they fear if he is allowed his freedom, that he will return to his wife and assume charge of her property, which is extensive.

This, says Beresford, is the reason the New York lawyer does not want him given a pardon. He does not, he says, to force his wife to procure a separation by law, that they may enjoy her estate and prevent him from deriving any benefit from her fortune.

Governor Atkinson heard last week an argument for and one against the application for a pardon. These arguments were made when the application was presented to the governor. He has not yet taken up the records to examine them, but will do so in a few days. He says that he does not think the crimes credited to Beresford in other states will have anything to do with the case.

"His crime in Georgia is the only thing that I can consider," said the governor yesterday, after he read the letter from New York.

"What he may have done or may not have done should not have any weight so far as his application now before me is concerned. This case will have to rest on its own merits, and his crimes, if any, in other states should do the same thing."

The way to give strength to the weak and tired body is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only true blood purifier, makes pure blood and gives health. Try it now.

TROOPS WILL NOT GO.

The Governor Declines To Send the Military to Andersonville.

The sheriff of Sumter county wants military protection at Andersonville on May 30th, and has had considerable correspondence with Governor Atkinson on the subject. The sheriff fears a riot on the day that has been set apart for the observance of national Decoration Day. The number of negroes that congregate there on this day is always far in excess of the whites, and many deeds of violence have been done by them. This is what the sheriff wants prevented, but he wants it done at the expense of the state and not of the county.

Governor Atkinson has declined to send troops to Andersonville unless there is trouble of such a nature that the authorities of the county cannot suppress it. He has, however, ordered the military of America to be in readiness to go to the town in case there should be any necessity for them. He has informed the sheriff that this is all he can do.

All danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding twenty drops of the genuine Angostura Bitters manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Phone 1284

And Miss Glenn, stenographer and typewriter, will be found to serve you at the lowest prices. Nine years' experience. Room 502, fifth floor Equitable building.

The Plant System Ocean Express. Leaves Atlanta every day by Central railroad at 7 p. m., arriving in Brunswick at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Plant system dock for St. Simons and Cumberland, returning leaves Brunswick at 6:50 p. m., arriving Atlanta 7:45 a. m. Through Pullman cars. Baggage checked to and from island, may 23 1w

FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. C. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and outfit to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. You wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones, Nos. 33 and 35 South Forsyth street.

Postponed Until Monday, 27th. 11 a. m., the auction sale of two stores on 80th street, next to old police station, on account of rain. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Take Them While They Last.

May be too late next week. High grade Spring Suits, choice materials, excellently made; regular price \$16.50 to \$22.50. We say \$12.00 and \$15.00.

There are but a couple of hundred or so. Wouldn't be able to sell them at such prices if maker hadn't wanted to close out his lots. Not "back numbers," but this season's goods. Seems a pity they're priced so low, but it isn't our fault or our loss. Choice of Cheviot, Worsted or Cassimere. They're Sack Suits.

Ends-Neel Co

IF YOU

Have weak back, pain in the side or under the shoulder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, brick dust deposit, suppression of urine, or any trouble peculiar to the kidneys, bladder or other portions of the urinary tract, you will

SUFFER

Pain and distress, and drag out a miserable existence, going from bad to worse, unless you obtain relief. For all above troubles

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Is a medicine of known value. Unlike some remedies, a dozen bottles is not taken to decide the question of benefit.

Atlanta, Ga.—My wife has been a great sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. At times she has been "house-d up," suffering acute pain in side and back. She obtained no relief from treatment, until she took STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

I consider it the best medicine in the world. R. CATLEY, With Frank E. Block. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. Praised

These Famous Specialists Have Earned the Gratitude of Many Sufferers of Both Sexes.

Skill and honesty are the watch words of Dr. Hathaway & Co., the celebrated specialists. These watchwords are the real secret of their ability to cure quickly diseases which may have been deep-rooted, and which patients thought might be incurable. It is by adhering closely to the principles implied in these two words that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have earned the confidence of the public, and have been able to perform what they never promise more than they are able to perform, and they are able to perform much, indeed for suffering humanity. It is this rigid adherence to principle which has gained this firm the title of the leading specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to both men and women. Dr. Hathaway & Co. employ a corps of special courses which they have pursued at leading medical colleges of which they are graduates, and then, too, they have chosen their life work in this particular field of medical practice. Each of the physicians has spent years in the study of the origin, nature, progress and best methods of curing skin, blood and nervous diseases.

Their observation has included many thousands of cases—many more than the average practitioner would ever meet with. Their patients have been cured by Dr. Hathaway & Co.—and they are legion—are loud in asserting that the methods employed are the safest, most rapid and surest known. The methods are right up to date, and no other is tolerated. Consultation is free. If you will call on or write Dr. Hathaway & Co., they will be glad to give you their opinion of your case free of charge.

Specialties.

Syphilis, blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples and eruptions on face, stricture, urinary diseases, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, hemorrhoids, rheumatism, catarrh and diseases of womanhood.

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A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of article and rubber over-shoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather.

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Opens June 15th.

Under entirely new management and great improvements in every department. For pamphlets and further information apply to J. E. HARRIS & GLOVER, Proprietors, White Sulphur Springs, Greendrier County, W. V. Water for sale by Elkin-Watson Drug Co., Atlanta. April 25-1m

Special Notice

From May 1st to November 1, 1895, the Pulkaski house at Savannah, Ga., will make special rates at \$2 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of room. This hotel is first-class in every respect and its standard will be maintained. may 1-3m CHARLES F. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

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Cumberland Island, Ga.

Summer Season Opens

June 1st.

Finest sea beach in the south.

Fishing unexcelled on the continent.

Street cars free to the beach.

Naptha launch and fleet of rowboats.

Splendid livery appointments.

Ample accommodations for 500 guests.

Grand Orchestra! Music morning and evening.

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AT PEARL SPRINGS, GA.

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"WHERE SHALL WE GO?"

Is a question. The Atlanta and West Point railroad has recently improved the picnic grounds at Pearl Springs, and for excursion and picnic parties it offers more inducements than any other place in the state. An elegant new pavilion has been recently erected, boats have been provided and other improvements made. Gushing springs of the purest free-stone water, clear and refreshing, empty their limpid sweetness into the bosom of a beautiful lake of thirteen acres, in which fish of many varieties are to be found. Every breath of air impregnated with life and health is as pure and clear as the vaulted arch of cloudless skies. The rays of the summer sun are shorn of their power by the mammoth trees that have stood as grand old sentinels around this scene of beauty for centuries. It is an ideal place for a day's outing, and no charge is made for the use of the grounds.

The attention of Sunday school superintendents and others interested in picnic parties is called by the management of the Atlanta and West Point railroad to this attractive resort. Any one desiring to arrange for special trains or special coaches on regular trains to Pearl Springs and return should call on or address JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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To our already large stock of Men's Suits just received. Bought at a big sacrifice they go to you the same way. Our line of Summer Furnishings was never so large or attractive. Colored Shirts, in negligee or stiff bosoms, Underwear, Neckwear, Straw Hats, everything in Men's and Boys' dressings.

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Today's china selling is a revelation. Thought we did the business well last year—but that was simply judging by what other stores did. Then we set out to better our best; other comparisons being lost. There's never a doubt now-a-days as to the easy leadership in size of stock, style and in the genuine economy we've brought.

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The advertising about them may be tiresome. So many kinds, and each claims to be best.

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Has proven its superiority. Hundreds of purchasers perfectly satisfied add their testimony to convince any one who intends buying a Refrigerator. Full line now.

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